The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

MOODS.

To my yesterday's convictions
Over night a stranger grown,
My to-day's the morrow's riddle,
And myself am not mine own.

So inconstant and so changeful,
Hour by hour a thing of mood,
Now I'm cold, and then I'm heated;
Now I'm fevered in the blood.

Wind and weather beat upon me;
Often am I tempest-tossed,
Solar-browned and summer-wilted,
Pinched and stiffened by the frost.

Waking, I am moving measure;
And recumbent, I am log;
Speaking, I am tuneless trumpet;
In my graces, jumping frog.

To myself I'm very pigmy;
Ogre to the bird and bat;
And I'm venison to the tiger;
Sprawling lodger to the rat.

This is a pipe and this a coffin;
Press the lids and smoulder both;
Pipe and coffin—fumes and ashes—
Like to things of equal growth.

Hist! no more beside my chamber
Loving forms have come to greet,
And my meditations shattered
'Neath the tramp of tripping feet.

All arrayed in joy and brightness
Comes a noisy, dancing throng;
And their mother reaches toward me,
And dispels my solemn song.

Now they soften me with kisses,
Quell me with their love-lit eyes;
Futile are my stern endeavors
To be cynical and wise.

JOHN W. WEIDEMEYER.

THE LOVER'S QUARREL.

How the snow fell, in myriads of tiny flakes, hurrying, tumbling down with bewildering rapidity! That mythical personage, the oldest inhabitant, could not recollect ever having seen such a quanity of snow: the roads were impassable in every direction; trains were detained in snow drifts—travelers found it impossible to proceed; houses were almost buried; indeed, at Lyster Farm, it reached above the windows; yet still it fell steadily. It drifted—the wind by turns moaned and howled around the comfortable farm-house, as though it longed for an entrance.

Nellie Ross pouted and young Will Lyster frowned; still the tempest did not abate. I have always noticed that close confinement to the house for many days in succession did not improve the temper of man, woman, or child; and it certainly had that effect upon the two individuals I have mentioned.

Lyster Farm was in summer the beau-ideal of a pleasant country-place; even then, in the depth of winter, when the outside world was as dreary as it was possible to be, inside the house was snug and cozy as light, warmth, and spotless cleanliness could make it. The fire leaped and flickered; the bright cooking utensils glittered like polished steel. Mrs. Lyster sat placidly knitting, handsome Will was reading, or pretending to read, at the window, casting furtive glances at his pretty cousin; who, also busy, sat beside his mother.

Nellie Ross and Will Lyster were cousins. Ever since they had attained the height of the table, they had been regarded as lovers by the whole family connection. In truth, they did love each other dearly; but young girls will occasionally be willful, young men will occasionally grow jealous, and love affairs generally have a decided and perverse inclination for the crooked paths, instead of the straight ones.

Nellie was as fair and dainty a little maiden as the heart of a man could desire; but perfect as she was, she had two faults which Will Lyster had just decided are the two very worst faults any woman could possess. She was a coquette, and very high-tempered. Will was also of a haughty, impetuous disposition, quick to resent any fancied slight.

From this resulted many misunderstandings between the young people; but their elders only smiled benignly at the lovers' quarrels, and the reconciliations which were sure to follow, wisely deciding that old heads were not to be expected upon young shoulders, and where so much real affection existed, all was sure to come right in time.

A few days before my story commences, there had been a gathering of the vicinity at a neighboring farmer's, and Nellie, flattered by the universal admiration her pretty face and engaging manner had excited, had tested Will's patience to its utmost limit. He had expressed his displeasure in lordly fashion, and the girl had resented it; a violent dispute had been the consequence. Just before the storm began, Nellie had come to pass a few days with her aunt; and by way of relieving the monotony of country life, the quarrel had been renewed. Will had assured the girl that he did not love her; that she was a flirt, unworthy of any honest man's love. Harsh words, which Nellie, accustomed to the softest tenderness, could ill endure. Now she sat with hot, flushed cheeks, vainly trying to restrain her tears, for, after all, she was a soft-hearted little thing.

Presently she sprang up with a pettish exclamation!

"I am going home, aunt," she said" "mother will be wanting me. I have stayed too long already."

"Nonsense, child," quietly replied Mrs. Lyster. "You could not walk a hundred yards, much less two miles, such a day as this. Sit quiet, lassie."

Nellie did not answer, but left the room, and presently returned prepared to start. Will never even looked at his cousin.

"Are you mad, Nellie?" demanded Mrs. Lyster, sternly, "that you should risk your life by exposing yourself in such a storm. It is tempting Providence. I should not allow a dog to leave my house to-day, much less my own flesh and blood."

Nellie stood at the door; her aunt's words only excited her to opposition. "He does not care," she thought. "If he asks me to stay, I'll stay; if not, I shall never come back to his house." Then she said aloud: "I can walk home quite easily; it is not snowing much now; besides, I am tired of being here. I must go home. Good-bye, aunt."

"Tell her she must not go, Will," implored Mrs. Lyster; "it is certain death to start to walk two miles to-day. Willful as you have been, Nellie, I did not expect this of you. Speak to her, Will. If any harm befalls you, Nellie, your blood be upon your own head!"

"I am not wanted here. I don't care for the storm. I am not afraid," persisted Nellie, defiantly, as she turned to open the door.

O, how icy cold the air was, and the wind gave a great shriek, as though rejoicing that she was to be delivered up to its power; Nellie's heart failed her: she looked back: the fire blazed cheerfully: never had the room appeared so home-like; if he would only give in and ask her to stay.

"Good-bye, Will," she ventured timidly; and the clear girlish voice trembled.

Will never raised his head, and vouchsafed no answer. If his life had depended upon it, he could not have asked her to remain.

Poor Nellie felt she had made a concession which had been ill received. Piqued by his seeming indifference, she was very deaf to her aunt's entreaties; and, regardless of the friendly warning, she rushed out into the storm. It was drifting, and the cold snow flying in her face almost blinded her. She could not see her way; there was no path, and at every step she sank almost to her waist; and still, with the energy of anger, she went on.

"He drove me out," she said to herself. "I shall never turn back. If he finds me dead in the snow it will just serve him right."

She turned to look at the house, but could not see it. Indeed she could not see a yard before her. She tried to find the road but failed. Nellie's courage commenced to fail. Her pride could not sustain her amidst such difficulties. How cruel he was, yet he had said he loved her. She would retrace her steps; she could not be far from the house.

She wandered first in one direction, and then in another, but at each step sank deeper and deeper into the snow. The short winter day was drawing to a close; it was almost dusk now. A terrible dread took possession of the girl; she trembled convulsively. Would she, indeed, perish in the snow, and be frozen stiff? She thought of her mother, happy at home, unconscious of her child's danger. She thought of Lyster Farm, its warmth and comfort. She could not die, she was so young and beloved. Life was so beautiful, death was so terrible. Surely she could not be doomed to such a death. Then she cried aloud for help; cried with all the strength of one in deadly peril. The wind mockingly repeated her cries. Her strength failed her.

Nellie now knew that no succor could come. Tenderly cherished darling as she was, she must now die like a homeless, friendless outcast, in the storm. Panic stricken, suffering bitterly from the cold, exhausted, stumbling deeper at every step, at length she fell against a tree; to it she clung as though it had been a friend. She had a dim idea that relief had come in the hour of dire distress.

She threw her arms around it, kissed it as she would a living being; she did not feel the cold so painfully now, only a little sleepy and weary. She tried to repeat her prayers like a frightened child, but could not remember the words. Then, with the pure white snow for a pillow, Nellie Ross sank gently into the sleep of death.

Will Lyster's rest was strangely troubled that night; he fancied several times that he heard Nellie's voice calling for aid; and his mother's distress increased his uneasiness. At break of day he was ready to go over to Mrs. Ross'; his pride was quite vanquished by intense anxiety. He could only think of his pretty, willful cousin, lovingly. After all, it was natural she should like admiration. She was very young; she would grow steadier in time.

He acknowledged to himself that he had been harsh to her, but he would make it all right now. Then he thought of Nellie's surprise at seeing him so early. The dimple face, half-pouting, half-shyly smiling, that would greet him; on the whole, now that his bad temper was exhausted, Will Lyster felt considerably relieved.

The revulsion of feeling was terrible when the frightened mother had imformed him that Nellie was not at home. She had supposed that her daughter would remain at Lyster Farm until the storm had passed over. Will insisted that some neighbor had found her and taken her home. She could not be lost in the snow within sight of home; still he was in an agony of terror.

As he returned through the fields his attention was attracted by a few working men standing beneath a tree. Their gestures denoted that they were much excited. With pitying, awe-stricken faces, all drew back as he appoached, and Will Lyster, beheld a sight which haunted him till the hour of his death.

Resting placidly, with face upturned to the sky, and hands meekly folded upon her breast, no expression of pain upon the marble features, and only perfect peace, lay the girl he had hoped would become his wife. No more angry flushes would crimson the pale brow; no more coquettish smiles would dimple the tender mouth; far from the reach of both love and sorrow, Nellie Ross slept soundly.

"Heaven help me, I killed her!" he cried hoarsely.

Then raising her in his arms, he turned toward home. The rough farm laborers were weeping for the blithe little maiden who had always a smile and a cheery word; but the man who loved her best of all—the very light of whose eyes she had been—was stunned by the sudden blow, and could shed no tears. He carried his unconscious burden into the house, walking like one in a dream, without a word, and laid her upon the bed.

The bereaved mother's wail of anguish rang out clear upon the frosty air. Nellie's girlish friends lamented loudly their companion, cut off in the bloom of youth; the poor, whom she had helped and comforted, mourned deeply; but Will Lyster never spoke. But once did he show any trace of emotion; then the night before she was left in her last resting place, when the household had retired, his mother, alone, remained to watch beside the body. He came to look upon the childlike face, calm in the silent majesty of death.

"O, Nellie, Nellie," he cried, "I loved you so dearly, and I killed you!"

Then resting his head on his mother's breast, the strong man sobbed like a child. He never recovered from the shock, but lived on, a prematurely old man; very grave, very tender to his mother, but rarely speaking, never smiling. He has remained a bachelor even until now, for the sake of sweet Nellie Ross, slumbering in her grass grown grave in the country churchyard upon the hill.

HOW TO TREAT "HAY FEVER."

A writer in the Hartford Post says: "As this is the season when those subject to it are suffering from their annual attack of 'hay fever,' I have written a few lines in the hope of being able to benefit some of your readers. It is conceded that this complaint is caused by the invisible pollen of the '*Ambro sia Tripida*,' which floats in the air, and settling upon the membrane of the nostrils and throa t causes the irritation which constitutes 'hay fever.'

"The plant flowers about the 15th of August and remains in bloom about three weeks, during which some of its victims suffer intensely.

"Slobbers" in horses is caused in the same way, the theory being that the morning dews precipitate it, as it were, from the atmosphere upon the grass, whence it is carried with their food into their mouths.

"There is no known antidote except to leave the country for some place where the plant does not grow.

"A sure preventive to the sneezing, which is a prominent symptom, is to pour a little spirits of camphor upon the hand and inhale it vigorously into the nostrils and lungs, keeping the liquid away from the eyes.

"A good wash for the eyes and nostrils is made of equal parts of sweet spirits of nitre and St. Croix rum. A free use of these simple remedies will be found very beneficial."

THE LARGEST CAVERN IN THE WORLD.

At the Hartford meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Porter C. Bliss, late Secretary of Legation in Mexico, gave a description of the Cave of Cacahuamilpa, which, according to his statement, is the largest cavern in the world. It includes a series of broad and lofty halls, with lateral passages, extending upon the same level an immense distance into the heart of a lofty range of mountains. These halls abound in colossal stalactites and stalagmites, of every conceivable grotesque and fanciful form. At a depth of 200 or 300 feet beneath the cave, the mountain is penetrated by two rivers of considerable size, which, at their entrance, are about half a mile apart, and, after flowing a distance, by direct measurement, of 5 miles, emerge from the mountain in close proximity, and thence, uniting, form one of the chief affluents of the Mexicola. The channels in the solid rock through which these rivers emerge are said by Mr. Bliss to be large enough to admit the Hartford State House. Fragments of timber and debris are often floated through the mountain, but these subterranean river-beds have never been explored. Myriads of bats and nocturnal birds seek shelter or make their abode in the mouths of the cave.

FRENCHMEN AS COOKS.

The Parismen have found one proper vacation, namely, to cook and wash dishes, and admirable cooks they are. Paris is the most scientific city in the world, and men's "sphere" is here scientifically settled in one respect, I am happy to know. If men fall below women in every other fine art, they may claim the palm in cooking. It is delightful to see how domestic and useful men can be when they are in their natural element! I am led to believe that one of the charms of the "tented field" is the men's cooking. War is relieved of half its horrors, in my eye, if the soldier can only enjoy a good breakfast cooked by French men before he goes out to be shot down! I wish American gentlemen would turn their attention to the high art of scientific cooking. I know many a house where turmoil incessant reigns: and I am now disposed to attribute the fact to the bad cooking of the hostesses. Let the men govern the cuisine and bring in peace. Tens of thousands of men who have failed as merchants, manufacturers, speculators, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and ministers, might make good cooks. Let them try.—[Kate Stanton.

HOW OLD THEY ARE.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler gives some figures showing the present age of many persons now living: John Quincy Adams is 41; George William Curtis, 50: William R. Alger, 51; Edward Everett Hale, 52 William B. Washburn, 54; Julia Ward Howe, 54; Harvey Jewell, 54; James Russell Lowell, 55; Edwin P. Whipple 55; George B. Loring, 57; Nathaniel P. Banks, 58; Richard H. Dana, Jr., 59; Henry Ward Beecher, 60; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 62; Andrew P. Peabody, 63; Wendell Phillips, 63; James Freeman Clarke, 64; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 64; Peter Harvey, 64; George S. Hilliard, 65; Robert C. Winthrop, 65; John G. Whittier, 66; Henry W. Longfellow, 66; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 71; Mark Hopkins, 72; Leonard Bacon, 72; Lydia Maria Child, 72; Catherine E. Beecher, 73; George Bancroft, 74; Caleb Cushing, 74; Richard H. Dana, Sr., 87.

THE SEA-FOG.

Upon the cliff's steep edge I stand:
The moaning sea I hear;
But gray mists hang o'er sea and land,
The mists that sailors fear.

The lichened rocks, the mosses red,
With silver drops are sown;
Each crimson fox-glove hangs its head
Amid the old gray stone.

The fearful rock within the bay,
Where gallant ships go down;
Shows but a faint white line of spray,
A glimmering mass of brown.

A broken boat, a spot of black,
Is tossed on sullen waves,
Their crests all dark with rifted wrack,
The spoil of ocean caves.

Now sails my love on sea to-day:
Heaven shield his boat from harm!
Heaven keep him from the dangerous bay,
Till wines and waves be calm!

Oh, would he set beside our stove,
Where mother turns her wheel;
I know too soon, for you, my love,
What wives of sailors feel.

Oh, that within the wood-fire's glow
He told us tales of yore,
Of perils ever long ago,
And ventures come to shore.

His hand belike is on the helm:
The fog has hid the foam:
The surf that shall his boat o'erwhelm,
He thinks the beach at home.

He sees a lamp amid the dark,
He thinks our pane alight;
And happily on some storm-bound bark,
He founders in the night.

Now God be with you; He who gave
Our constant love and troth:
Where'er your oar may dip the wave,
You bear the hearts of both,

Through storm and mist God keep my love,
That I may hear once more
Your boat upon the shingled cove,
Your step upon the shore.

—Chamber's Journal.

THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT HOOD.

The Portland (Oregon) Bulletin, of the 11th ult., has a graphic description of a journey made by a party of Oregonians to the summit of Mount Hood. The struggle to reach the summit and the scene from the top of this old volcano is thus described:

"Imagine our disappointment when, at the appointed hour for our breakfast, we arose from our hard beds and found that the moisture in the atmosphere indicated rain, storm, etc. We were not the least mistaken in our conjectures, since we were scarcely engaged in sipping our coffee when the huge drops of rain fell, and as it were, cast a gloom over the whole scene, since a rainy, snowy day is not just what one desires when about to ascend one of the highest peaks in the Cascade Range. After waiting several hours, surrounding our camp-fire in the effort to keep partially dry, we finally discovered signs of clear weather, and at 7½ o'clock the last shower passed over us. At fifteen minutes past eight o'clock we started out for the highest rock to be found on that venerable old pile of snow and rock, the admiration of all visitors of this Northwestern coast. We found our work quite pleasant for the first mile or two, the ascent being very gradual and the snow somewhat soft, and consequently rendered our foothold easy. We soon found the air grow lighter, which rendered it somewhat difficult for some of our party to breathe. Having ascended about two miles, one of our party found it impossible to go further, and, having viewed the eternal heights, he bade the rest good-bye and returned to camp. From this point onward our progress was slow, being more steep and the snow more crusted. At every turn our gaze was one of admiration and beauty. As we looked to the east, the whole of Eastern Oregon lay mapped out before us. Mount Jefferson appeared in the distance, with its garb of white standing out in bold relief against the fields of dark green of the fir and cedar foliage. The foliage which but a short time before were above us now began to appear below us, and as we continued our upward journey we soon realized that we were indeed above the clouds. The scene was indescribably grand as we gazed toward the south; the light, feathery-like clouds seemed to be rolled upon each other, with an occasional roll or cone pointing to the heavens, and thus the scene varied until words failed to describe it.

At this point the historiographer closed his diary. No pencil, he admits, —certainly none of Faber's,—could do justice to the varying grandeur of the scene that from this stage onward met the gaze of the mountaineers. Below them the clouds stretched out like an unknown and beautiful land; above them the peak in solitary magnificence. The ascent had, by this time, become dangerous enough for a resort to a guiding-rope, and the party went up in Alpine fashion. They reached the crater, after considerable exertion, and gazed into it and across it; estimated its diameter at about 100 feet. Sulphuric fumes were uncomfortably perceptible, and several times the party saw a shimmer which satisfied them that the volcanic signs of the mountain have not entirely died out. The party wended their way around the crater, and in due time found themselves safely on the summit. Here they found, in a crevice, a paper containing the words, "We reached this summit at noon on the 17th of August, 1865," and with several names subscribed. They remained on the top about half an hour, unfurled the Stars and Stripes from the loftiest peak, and left in a tin case, as a memento of their visit, their names and copies of the Bulletin of Aug. 1, and other papers. As they were descending they saw the thunder-storm which that afternoon (Wednesday, Aug. 5) visited the Willamette Valley, but experienced none of its effects. The spectacle was startling in its grandeur and sublimity. The storm-cloud was, in a sense, at their feet, and they saw the forked lightning dart hither and yon, and heard the terrible roll and crash of the thunder.

THE MANNERS OF THE ENGLISH COURTS.

Reading the comments of English editors on the judiciary of America, one might well imagine that judicial dignity and propriety were to be found only on the other side of the Atlantic; but occasionally facts creep into their columns which give the picture quite a different appearance. Here, for instance, is a little scene which we found recorded in the Law Times, the actors in which were Mr. Josiah Smith, Q. C., county court judge, and Mr. Garrold, advocate. The action was brought to recover the value of a lamb, it being alleged that the defendant kept a lamb entrusted to him by the plaintiff, and substituted an inferior lamb. A question arising as to the probability of a ewe recognizing its own lamb, the judge inquired whether if a ewe were suffering from excess of milk it would not be rather glad to have any young lamb to relieve it? Witness replied in the negative, whereupon the judge cited a case (not to be found in the books) of two cats of his own who were sworn foes until they both had kittens, whereupon in the absence of either, the other took kindly to all the kittens. Mr. Garrold, apparently feeling pressed by this case in point, abruptly observed: "We are talking of sheep, not cats." Subsequently the judge referred to the two officers of the court as to the habit of ewes, and they (although not sworn) confirmed the witness: and, after hearing the defendant and his witnesses, the judge said he considered the preponderance of evidence to be in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the lamb in dispute to be given up. Thereupon Mr. Garrold threw the fee which the plaintiff had given him upon the table, saying that he declined to take a poor man's money with such ruling from the bench. The judge very meekly expressed the hope that Mr. Garrold would apologize, to which Mr. Garrold replied "oh, no, he won't."—[Albany Law Journal.

ELY PLACE AND A LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Among the many interesting passages of history connected with Ely Place, the once famous metropolitan seat of the Bishops of Ely, there is particularly one to which the reader can never recur without a smile of mingled wonder and amusement. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the palace, with its sumptuous appointments, was coveted as a residence by Sir Christopher Hatton, who, while reveling in the fickle favor of his Royal mistress, and in the honors of the Chancellorship of her Kingdom, entreated her to obtain it for him from its Episcopal owners, first on a temporary, and afterwards on a permanent tenure. She graciously acceded to the petitioner's request, but found some difficulty in forcing the proud Prelate who occupied it by right of his position to become the third essential party to the agreement. But Elizabeth was an absolute sovereign, and, when it came to a personal contest between herself and the loftiest of her subjects, the haughty daughter of the Tudors compelled an unconditional surrender with imperious words and as imperious deeds. The letter which she wrote the contumacious Bishop who dared to hold with a tenacious grasp the property she desired to confer on a more lucky minion, is an excellent example of the despotic temper and the burly manners which Elizabeth inherited from Henry the Eighth. It wastes no words and chooses no terms, as the reader will see from the transcript:

PROUD PRELATE: You know what you was before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by G—d I will unfrock you. ELIZABETH.

Pithy and pointed properly describes it. The Bishop lowered his colors, and Sir Christopher entered in the possession of Ely Place. But he did not enjoy it long. Elizabeth eventually took it to herself, and threw Sir Christopher so deeply in debt to her that the mortified and disappointed Chancellor broke his heart over the business.

LIVE CURIOSITIES.

The schooner J. Taylor has arrived in port at Baltimore from a trading voyage of about four months on the Spanish main. She brought back, among other curiosities, a live Indian. He is five feet two inches tall—the average height of the men of his tribe. He has a pleasant, intelligent face, and is apparently much pleased with the wonderful things he sees on this, his first visit to a civilized country. He belongs to an Indian village on the Rio Diabla, and speaks only his native tongue. On the San Blas coast there are about fifteen thousand of these Indians, who dwell in villages consisting of collections of huts. Each village is governed by a chief, who is always the oldest man, the Indians believing that the great object of life is to live, and consequently that he who has lived the longest is the best calculated to govern his fellows. The young women are said to be quite handsome, and the men docile and peaceable. There are no white settlers among them, the Indians trading directly with the masters of the vessels, receiving clothing, trinkets, &c., in return for cocoanuts, ivory nuts, cedar wood, and other products of their country.

The mate of the Taylor brought seven love birds all of twenty-four that survived the voyage. These beautiful birds, are so plenty on the San Blas coast that the Indians sell them at ten cents each. They are said to be always found in pairs, and that should one lose its mate, the other will not long survive,

A SLOP PAIL CRUSADE.

The Fon du Lac Commonwealth records the following: The man in the First Ward who went home very drunk a few evenings since met his wife at the door. She had been waiting for him. When he attempted to pass her and seek his virtuous couch she flung a pail of slop into his face. "There," said she, "take that and go back to the saloon and spend the rest of the night with kindred spirits. I have cared for a drunken brute as long as I propose to." The next day the man signed the pledge, went to work, and a night or two ago took his wife a new dress and a resolution of thanks for having covered him with slops, saying that for years he had been in the habit of filling himself with slops, and that the outside application had brought him to see how mean a part he had been acting. Good for the slop-pail crusade.

FARM NOTES.

TOP DRESSING WHEAT.

Whether to top dress or plow under manure for wheat, is a question more frequently discussed than most others of the vexed questions pertaining to the interests of agriculture. I have had experience upon both sides, and favor surface manuring for the following reasons:

1. We are compelled to wait until quite late before sowing to avoid the insects, and if our sowing is followed by a season of drouth the wheat will receive greater benefits from surface manuring, as it has the tendency to keep the ground moist, and produce a rapid growth. If the spring is very dry, after much freezing and thawing, the wheat will receive more benefit from the surface manure, branching out more freely. Such was the case last spring.

2. Nearly all of the cereals have brace roots, as may be illustrated by Indian corn, and when the soil is fertile enough at the surface, the main stalks will branch out, or stool, which is not true to the same extent when the manure is plowed under deep. If we plow the manure under to the depth of from six to ten inches, I am confident we shall not obtain all the advantages possible from manure, in an unfavorable seasons.

3. It is my practice to re-seed with the wheat crop, and I have always secured a good catch with surface manuring. I consider a good catch of the utmost importance, as a failure interferes with the rotation. It is difficult for me to say which I would prefer to lose, the grain crop or the catch of grass, if compelled to lose either, but I think I would continue for several years. Here then, we receive, in an unfavorable season, two advantages not insured by deep manuring.

Another argument in favor of top dressing is, it is in accordance with the laws of nature. The elements of plants are drawn to the surface by the action of the heat, light, air and fermentation, and the various law of vegetable growth. To illustrate—we may plow under a heavy coat of manure to the depth of eight or ten inches, and allow to be seeded with natural grasses. If the soil is light the manure will have risen to the surface, although nothing has been applied to or removed from it.

The same principle holds good with heavy soils: the difference is, we do not observe it so clearly, as it proceeds more slowly, requiring years to fully illustrate the principle. Milk is a good illustration of the same law. The lighter and more valuable elements rise to the soil, the plant foods, have a tendency to rise to the surface, that they may unite with the elements of the atmosphere that go to sustain plant life and growth.—[J. N. A., in American Rural Home.

HINTS FROM BEE KEEPERS.

If several days of rainy weather should succeed a warm coming off, they may die of famine, if timely relief of honey is not given them.—[Wildman.

Queens are not equally fruitful. While some breed slowly or not at all, others will speedily increase in prodigious numbers.—[Keys.

No true lover of bees, I am persuaded, ever lighted the fatal match that was to destroy his little innocents with livid flames and a smoke that strikes them dead with intolerable steach, without much concern and uneasiness.—[White.

It is commonly the practice to rub the sides of the hive with aromatic solution of salt, or other substance. But the most experienced bee master deems this altogether unnecessary, as it can be attended with no advantage whatever.—[Hacher.

Always have the cheerful rays of the morning sun fallen upon your hives; but contrive to throw a shade upon their front for a few hours in the middle of the day, when the weather is very hot. Such a shade will be grateful to your bees.—[Nutt.

Bees express no more love for their keepers than strangers, but they (the keepers) being used to them, which with greater confidence venture among them some (more fearful) beholding, fancy that the bees respect and love them more than they do strangers.—[Purchase.

Workers alone have the property of secreting wax. Scales of it ranged in pairs are contained in minute receptacles under the lower segments of the abdomen. * * * * This substance is produced by a particular organ, after the manner of other secretions.—[Huber.

Honey should be allowed to stand for two days after being extracted, to allow all the particles of wax to rise to the surface. This should be skimmed off carefully, and the honey drawn out from the bottom. Wax induces crystallization, and buyers will not pay as much for crystallized honey.

SIMPLE CURE FOR BOILS.

Dr. Simon, physician of Lorraine, gives us a new cure for boils, namely, by treating them with camphored alcohol. As soon as the culmination point of a boil makes its appearance he puts a little of the liquid in a saucer, and, dipping the ends of his little fingers in it, rubs the inflamed surface, especially the central part, repeating the operation eight or nine times for about half a minute. He then allows the surface to dry, placing over it a slight coating of camphorated olive oil. He says that four such applications will, in almost all cases, cause boils to dry up and disappear; the operation to be performed morning, noon and evening. The announcement of so simple a cure for such a painful malady will bear repetition.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY EMILINUS MAAS.

The mission of the Beautiful,
Is not for eye alone.
It builds within the minor life,
Its glorious highest throne;
I wave the flag of victory
Where falsehood is o'er thrown.

The graves of the Beautiful,
Abide with holy love;
And benedictions circle round
Its mandate from above,
And eagle aspirations wing
Beside the household dove:

The heart—life of the Beautiful
Forever builds its nest,
Where weary disenchantment brings
The sorrow stricken breast,
Life dwells with peace and holiness,
For friendships loyal breast.

The spirit of the Beautiful
Forevermore is where
Truth's triumphant songs of victory,
Are wrung from soul's despair,
For sorrows potent ministry,
Ascends our human prayer.

VARIETIES.

THE language of flowers—When the roses sweetly breathe a dew.—(Puuch

SINCE the report was started that ear-rings make a woman deaf, over two hundred La Crosse husbands have brought home sets of jewelry.

"OF course, we couldn't have him roaming around here and putting on Congressional airs," says a Nevada paper in explaning how a horse thief came to his end.

IF Beecher's lambs carry on so at a prayer meeting, says the Baltimore Sun, what sort of didos would they cut up at a mass meeting to nominate him for the Presidency in '76?

A MEEK-FACED, humble-looking individual, in attempting to traverse a bit of banana peel, the other day, sat down violently on the sidewalk and merely remarked: "Grace, mercy, and peace."

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON has written a letter to Moulton commending his courage in going to Plymouth Church the other evening, and congratulating him on his happy escape without serious injury.

WHEN a young lady notices your shirt button hanging by a single thread on the "ragged edge" of the button hole, and calls your attention to it, don't wait for another hint like that, as you may never get it.

AT a baby show in Connecticut, recently, a photographer was engaged to take the likenesses of the competing infants. There were forty-one children and the work of posing the restless subjects nearly proved fatal to the unfortunate operator.

PERFORMANCES of Miss Gray of Independence, Mo., when they tried to marry her against her will: 1. She kicked the minister's hat off. 2. She knocked the young man down. 3. She rode off on a mule with one foot on each side of him.

"ARE the Joneses back?" inquired Mrs. Spilkins, who hasn't been out of town all summer. "Yes'm, replied the cook, "and Mrs. Brown and the children got home from Saratoga this morning." "Then, Mary, you may open the front shutters," continued Mrs. S., "and say that we've returned too."

A TROY barber has invented a chair which automatically registers every person who sits in it. The keeper of the shop can thus ascertain if his barbers are honest during his absence by comparing the number of times the chairs have been occupied with the receipts of the cash drawer. He has separate chairs for hair cutting and shaving.

SEVERAL days ago a Mr. Porter of Amsterdam, N. Y., returned to his house after his a short absence and was met by little girl, who said she did not like to stay with her mother, because she looked so white. Mr. Potter, on entering the house, found the lifeless remains of his wife, who had expired from heart disease.

DURING the last five years houses and farms by the score have been abandoned in Windham and other counties in Vermont. They are located in sections remote from railroad communication. The town of Halifax has thirty-three abandoned farm houses; Wilmington, twenty-five; Whittingham, thirty, and so on.

HENRY HERBOLD, a tailor residing in New York, has lately been despondent on account of a separation from his wife, and expressed a determination to kill himself. His daughter followed him on Friday, and heard him ask for "clay salts", when she warned the clerk, Charles Krauscher, that he intended to commit suicide. The salts were furnished, however, and Herbold took them with fatal result. Krauscher was arrested.

A STORY is told concerning a storm on Lake Erie, when one of the passengers was bemoaning the critical state in which the vessel and its passengers were then placed, and asked a friend if the captain did not think the vessel was in great peril. The reply was that he thought they would get through all right if they could keep out in deep water. "Why," said the terrified one, "can't we drown just as well in deep water as we can in shallow?" "Yes," was the reply, "but then you know if we keep in deep water, when the vessels rolls over the masts won't stick fast in the mud on the bottom and hold us down."

MR. AND MRS. SARTORIS have been spending some time at Baden Baden. The romantic beauties of the place appear to have deeply affected their poetic and sensitive natures. Upon one of the wooded heights that overlook the scene stands the ruin of an ancient castle, and thither at the sunset hour they were wont to repair, hand clasped in hand, and tarry till the stars came out and the lights began to twinkle in the valley below. But lately they've stopped it, as Frederick William caught such a bad cold in his head that he can't sneeze now unless Nellie first rubs the bridge of his nose with goose grease.—[Brooklyn Argus.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874

POLAND is not successful as an "end" man in a minstrel show. His "gags" are fatal to him.

PEACE reigns in the Warsaw of New England, and Poland is wiped from the map of the Forty-fourth Congress.

THE State Auditor of Minnesota has pocketed $100,000 of the School funds of that State. We need hardly say that he is a Radical, and is spending his money freely in behalf of that party's success.

THE Telegraph, which lets on to be anti-Ring, does not deny that it supports every candidate on the Ring ticket, or, to use its own words, the nominees of "a corrupt and intolerant combination carried out to the letter." Well, it need not deny it, for its tactics of late convinces almost every one that it is as tightly in the grasp of the "Cameron-Mackey-Mann crowd" as is its neighbor, the Gazette.

THE gentle Africans who assembled at Franklin school house on Friday night have the correct theory concerning suffrage. They propose to banish every man from the country who votes with the Democratic party, and piously implore the Almighty to strike dead every man who hands in a Democratic ticket. We shall probably next hear of them claiming to be appointed by the Almighty to attend to this business.

ALL of Grant's official acts at Long Branch are illegal. The act of July 16, 1790 says that "All offices attached to the seat of Government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia and not elsewhere, except as otherwise especially provided by law." As there has been no law authorizing the President to exercise official functions at Long Branch, all his official acts at that place are illegal, including his late order to Belknap to send the Federal troops into the South.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS, who resembles necessity, inasmuch as he knows no law, at least this was the deliberate decision of the United States Senate, has been chasing President Grant around the country, to get authority to send troops down South to save the elections. He was engaged in this labor of love nearly a week before he caught the seat of government long enough at rest to give him an audience. It is stated he now feels better and will have all matters arranged by the time Ulysses gets through his summer visitation.

IF Southern Democrats wanted to keep the negroes away from the polls, they wouldn't commence several months before the election to give notice to Grant to send troops into every Congressional District in the five States where the greatest loss of the Republican party is looked for. If any such outrage was contemplated, it would be much more likely to be effective by waiting until within a day or two of the election. But the Radical leaders understand the exact moment of time when it is necessary to raise the alarm. For the past three years, Federal bayonets have appeared in the South during the month of September.

THEY have a comic elephant on their hands over in Ohio in the shape of printing the debates of the late Constitutional Convention. As the work of the Convention was repudiated by about 150,000 majority, the question arises: What is the use of printing the debates? The revising proof reader has reached page 2336. This carries the proceedings to the 25th of March, 1871—the 147th day of the Convention. The Convention was in session one hundred and eighty-eight days—so that the printing of the debates is a work which will survive the slaughter of the Constitution by several months. But we presume the contract was made and the work will have to be finished accordingly. But who will read the books?

THE Courier-Journal, in answer to some strictures of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, says that the Democracy being in the majority in Kentucky are responsible for the putting down of the lawlessness that exists in that State, and does not propose to shirk that responsibility by trying to lay it upon other shoulders. Would it not be a good idea for the Republican party of the nation and the different States, where they are in power, to take a little of the same responsibility upon themselves? They have absolute control of the government in all of its departments, and yet they try to shirk the responsibility of official corruption, the Credit Mobilier, the salary grab, and all the long array of official dereliction and corruption. They are quick to charge responsibility upon the Democracy, but always shift it from themselves. If they hold the Democracy of Kentucky responsible for the disorders in Kentucky, they shall not escape the responsibility in South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, nor in the general administration of the government. With two-thirds majority in Congress they shall not be permitted to lay their corrupt measures to the charge of the Democratic minority. Let every tub stand on its own bottom; and judgment be passed according to the deeds done or left undone. The Democracy are in favor of this way of doing things and have nothing to fear from the result.

THE CLUMSY DODGER.

In their platform of principles, the Democracy of Indiana, as of Pennsylvania, expressed their emphatic disapprobation of the attempt by the government, through the Civil Rights bill, to take control of the schools, colleges, hotels, churches, theatres, &c. of the country. Senator Morton, who was specifically arraigned by the Indiana Democracy for being in favor of the bill, in a late speech at Terre Haute, attempted to dodge the issue by making this defense of the measure:

I arraign the authors of this resolution for gross ignorance of the Civil Rights bill. It does not 'take control' of any of these places, but simply makes it a penal offence to deprive a negro of his equal enjoyment of these institutions because of his race and color. If colored children enjoy the equal benefits of the common schools, though in separate schools, the Civil Rights bill is complied with.

Mr. Morton stumbled miserably in this defense, and attempted to pervert even the very words of the Civil Rights bill itself. But in doing this he only does what some of our Radical contemporaries are in the habit of doing, while trying to coddle the negro and pacify the white Republican, with the idea that an admixture of the races will not follow the passage and enforcement of the Civil Rights bill. But suppose we let it speak for itself. It provides that the negro shall be secured in "the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools, and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States;" providing, further, that any person, whether landlord, conductor of a railroad, captain of a steamboat, stage driver, or schoolmaster, who shall discriminate between a negro and a white man or woman, "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year." These provisions do not bear out Mr. Morton's assertions.

But in the face of them he has the audacity to assert that under the bill the negro is not entitled to the equal enjoyment of common schools if separate schools are provided for him. Why then is this particular point pressed by the advocates and partisans of the bill? Mr. Morton claims, or rather admits that the negro may be discriminated against wherever separate provisions have been made for his comfort or convenience. All that the opponents of the Civil Rights bill ask is that the negroes shall not be forced into the social status of the white man by the operations of the Civil Rights bill. If the bill provides for all these "separations," what need is there for passing the measure? No one denies these rights and privileges to the negro, so that they are prepared and provided for him separate and apart from the whites. But Mr. Morton was only playing the demagogue. The people of Indiana are not in favor of the social equality of the races, and Morton knows it; hence, his attempt to lie out of the actual provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

FINALLY ACCOMPLISHED.

The Radical carpet-baggers of the South, with the aid of Attorney-General Williams, have finally succeeded in securing the use of United States troops at the approaching elections. For this precise purpose "outrages" have been manufactured for weeks. Some of them were real, but the most of them were imaginary. Aside from the bloody collisions in Gibson county, Tennessee and Red River Parish, Louisiana, there have been no disturbances other than those personal encounters which are inevitable in all communities.

In Tennessee and Louisiana the bloodshed was the result of regular conspiracies on the part of the black and vengeance on the part of the whites. Neither party is justified by men who have any regard for law and order, and the speedy and most unsparing punishment of the lynchers is demanded by the best men of both parties. There is a small class of men in the South, who either do not regard the law, or believing that it will not be executed, constitute themselves as instruments of vengeance. These men should be put down, and judging from the declaration of the leading whites of the communities they infest, they will be put down, if the Federal Government will keep its hands off, or assist only in the work to be done.

But if Attorney-General Williams' "circular" to the United States Marshals in the South means anything it does not mean that the national troops are to be sent to aid in the arrest of the Gibson county and Red River Parish murderers, but are to be scattered all over the South. He informs each Marshal separately that troops are about to be sent into his district, and stationed at convenient points. These troops are to be under the immediate command of the Marshal, and he is to spare no expense in carrying out the instructions sent to him.

But what a mockery upon Republican government to pretend that it is necessary to send a regiment of United States soldiers into the State of South Carolina to do police duty and protect the rights of colored men at the polls. If this protection is necessary Gov. Moses, as chief Magistrate, has the unquestionable right to call out the entire militia of the State, which would certainly afford more protection than eight hundred or one thousand Federal soldiers, scattered in squads at different points. Kellogg of Louisiana could do the same thing. Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, certainly ought to be able to protect the citizens of his State. It is into these States that the army is to be moved. They are ruled by Radical Governors and Radical Legislatures, and there is nothing to hinder them from making a police force out of the entire militia forces, if it is necessary.

But there is no necessity for it, a fact well known to Moses, Kellogg and Lewis. They know that a hundred Federal soldiers will overawe more anti-Radical voters than ten thousand State militia. The anti-Radical voters, when they find that the whole power of the United States is at the back of their carpet-bag rulers, will be more willing to give up all hope of electing the men of their choice to Congress or to State and municipal offices. It is all nonsense to say that a thousand Federal soldiers can protect the rights of the people of Alabama more effectually than a thousand of her own citizens acting under the orders of the Governor. The same may be said of South Carolina and Louisiana. But it is not "protection" that is sought for in invoking the presence of United States troops. It is their potential influence at the election that is needed.

Until this order of the President we heard nothing of these uncontrollable disturbances in South Carolina and Alabama. They are a figment of the imaginations of Gen. Williams and a few carpet-baggers. Republican judges in these States deny their existence. All the leading papers of the North have their correspondents in these States, and if there was any such a state of affairs as Gen. Williams represents, they would have long since been spread before the public. The enterprise of the press does not let such things escape public notice.

The true secret of this whole matter is that there are to be elected six Congressmen from Louisiana, six from Alabama and five from South Carolina, seventeen in all. Of this delegation, as at present constituted, fifteen are Radicals and two (from Alabama) are Democrats. It is quite certain that if a fair election is held, at least twelve Democrats will be elected this fall. To prevent the election of Democratic Congressmen, and not to protect the colored citizen in his rights, is why the call for Federal troops is made. They will be thrown into every Southern State for the same purpose. In this way only do the Radicals hope to preserve a majority in the next House of Representatives.

IN LINE.

We knew that in good time the Gazette, which for months has been mouthing about "independence" and spluttering about cliques and corrupt combinations, would respond to the lash of the Ring, and step into line. On Saturday it took its accustomed place, and sung its first hosanna to the Ring, run up the full ticket to the mast-head, laid its hands upon the altar and performed its *jurare ares*, swearing by all the candidates from Paxson to Jeremy and Onslow. Of course, we expected this from the first. We had no idea that the Gazette would or could carry its pretended independence to within two months of the election.

Its masters permitted it to test the full length of its chain, and play harmless pranks, and make its hollow boasts of freedom, as long as there was no real work to be done, but when the season for work did come, the managers of the Ring had only to crack their whip over the Gazette's shoulders, and they were bowed to receive their load. It is emphatically the representative of the city Ring as the Commercial represents the State Ring. These two cliques quarrelled some months ago, but as neither can exist without the assistance and active co-operation of the other, a truce has been agreed upon and they have practically fused.

The Gazette admits that about half the candidates on the legislative ticket are pledged to the State Ring, while the remainder owe fealty to the city Ring. Perhaps the Gazette is right in its classification, but it does not help its candidates. The people of this city have greater reason to complain against the City Ring than against the State Ring. The enormous increase of taxes, the extravagance in expenditures, the defalcations of city officials, and the long array of irregularities that are now being investigated are directly traceable to the City Ring, who after hatching each particular scheme for the depletion of the pockets of the tax payers, rush off to Harrisburg where a Ring delegation in the Legislature put it through.

The people of Allegheny county are desirous of putting down the particular branch of the Ring, consequently, it is their highest duty to put down the city Ring candidates, the men who are pledged to the Ring which has well nigh brought the great city of Pittsburgh to bankruptcy. But while the Gazette supports the candidates of its own, or the City Ring, it is also compelled to support the candidates who, it admits are pledged to the State Ring, so as to secure the co-operation of the Commercial and the magnates of its faction. It will be remembered that some time since, the Commercial threatened that if the Gazette opposed any of the State Ring candidates, that it would oppose Gen. Negley and all the City Ring candidates. That was the State Ring speaking to the City Ring, and the abject and unconditional surrender of the latter will be best appreciated by reading Saturday's Gazette in which it swallows the whole ticket and appeals to its partisans to vote it straight.

The Gazette cites the fact that a United States Senator is to be elected this fall as a reason why the legislative candidates of both Rings, now fused into one, should be elected. The people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, groaning under their multiplied and multiplying taxes, with defalcations, over-estimates, extravagant expenditures and investigating committees staring then in the face on every hand; will probably think differently. The choice of a Senator is a small matter compared with the local interests of the city, which must now be preserved or municipal ruin will overtake us. The people want honest, untrammelled men, not Ring candidates sent to the Legislature. The reduction of taxes, and the checking of extravagance and corruption, is what they are mainly interested in. The Gazette's fustain about Southern outrages and copperhead candidates is the merest folly. If the independent Republicans of this county and city want reform, the question comes home to them in the selection of a legislative delegation. The affairs of South Carolina have nothing to do with the affairs of Pittsburgh. The people here must vote so as to preserve and protect their own interests. This cry of the Gazette and the Commercial is only to mislead the people and direct their attention from the deplorable condition of affairs here at home.

We have been told by the independent Republicans that if the Democracy would put up honest and untrammelled men, they would vote for them. That the Democracy have done. They point with pride to the names upon their legislative ticket, and challenge the Ring with all of its retainers to pick a flaw in the character of a single man who is on the ticket. On the other hand the Gazette admits that the candidates on its ticket are the creatures of one or the other of the Rings which have now struck hands in a common cause. Let independent Republicans and the friends of honesty and reform judge between the two. Will they permit a demagogical cry to lead them again into the support of Rings and combinations that have well-nigh stripped them of their substance? Have not these very men deceived them time and again with the same hypocritical appeals, and will they never learn anything by the rough lessons of experience? We believe they will—we believe that they are going to apply the lesson and put down both the State and city Rings that have been robbing them for years.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY TO THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 2.—The following letter was received here to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Your Convention deserves, and will receive from all Democrats, honor and praise. The Ohio Convention resolutions came upon us at Pittsburgh, on Thursday, and changed enough to prevent an outspoken platform, but we will crawl up by next year to the Illinois resolves. They are the honest declarations, and should everywhere be acceded to, and will be the sentiment of our Convention of 1876.

Truly, SAM. J. RANDALL.

The Hon. R. L. MERRITT, Esq.

Mr. Randall speaks for himself. The State Convention alone had authority to speak for the Commonwealth. What the Democracy of Pennsylvania may declare two years from this, is further along.

WE are now convinced that the Democratic platform is a dangerous thing. This is the way it struck the colored sovereigns at Franklin school house, on Friday night:

Resolved, That the charge that the Republican party has violated the Federal Constitution, degraded the judiciary, and prostrated industry, is a blow at the foundation of our political system, and goes to paralyze the arm and hush the voice of the people by relieving their representatives from party responsibility.

We are really sorry that this is the case. No blow should be struck at the "foundation of our political system;" the arm should not be paralyzed; the voice of the people should not be hushed, and their representive should not be relieved "from party responsibility." "Party responsibility" is a jewel that should not be lightly cast away, and if we understand the Democratic position on this subject, they do not propose that the Republican leaders shall be relieved either of party or other responsibility in the premises. By the way, how does this resolution strike the Gazette and Commercial? Do they approve or disapprove of the sentiments it contains?

THE POST is moved to say we "endorse every man" put up by the Ring.—Telegraph.

Yes, and THE POST sticks to it and the Telegraph does not deny it. It is all well enough for our neighbor to occasionally let out on the Ring, but it dare not oppose its decrees or its nominees. It supports Negley the grabber, down to the bottom of the ticket, the Poor Director. It shows a disposition at times to be independent of the Ring, but appears to wilt when the lash is applied. Its course regarding the adoption of the new Constitution is not so soon forgotten.

EVERY candidate on the Republican ticket in this county is pledged to co-operate with the Ring.—POST.

We are in a position to deny the truth of this statement, and call upon our neighbor to specify who are thus pledged, and to whom and when the pledging was done? THE POST must know all about it, or it wouldn't say so.—Gazette.

We now include every candidate on the State and county ticket and charge, that they received their nomination at the hands of either the city or State Ring, and will co-operate with them. If there is an exception let them publicly deny the same, and we will retract, so far as they are concerned.

POOR EVANS, who won't die and refuses to tell the names of the members of the Ring, who divided with him the plunder stolen from the general government, in the name of Pennsylvania, cannot be released under the insolvent laws. He has been made the scapegoat and must consequently suffer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Evansville Courier has nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for the Presidency in 1876.

WILMINGTON, Delaware which last year gave a Radical majority of 820, now gives a Democratic majority of 10.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS has been renominated for Congress after 108 ballots. It is probable he will decline.

GEORGE F. HOAR reconsiders and is willing to become a candidate for Congress.

THE Democrats of Elk county have nominated Sebastian Wimmer for Assembly.

THE Buffalo Courier says that as an honest man's the noblest work of God, so an honest negro is the crowning triumph of reconstruction.

JOHN P. COCHRAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Delaware is Master of a Grange at Middletown, and is one of the most extensive peach-growers in the State.

THE inquiry is being made for what reason Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, participated in the Cabinet consultation on the outrages in the South?

THE Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District, Philadelphia, have nominated Hiram Hortter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late nominee—Benjamin W. Thomas.

THE Democrats of Cameron county have put in nomination the following ticket: For Assembly, A. H. Boynton; Treasurer, Andrew Dent; Commissioner, Isaac Ramage; District Attorney, S. C. Hyde; Auditor, H. L. Putzel.

ADMIRAL SEMMES, who won a world-wide renown as the commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama during the late war, is announced as a candidate for Congress in an Alabama district. His disabilities were removed last winter.

SAYS the Harrisburg Patriot. Col. Samuel McKelvy has been nominated for Senator by the Democracy of Allegheny City. This is a nomination that does credit to the party. Col. McKelvy will be apt to give his competitor a sharp campaign.

THE returns from all but eleven counties of North Carolina give Pool, Democrat, for Superintendent of Instruction, 89,445 votes, and Purnell, Republican, 78,013, a Democratic majority of 11,422. The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature has been increased from twenty-four to seventy-two.

THE usual Cabinet changes, according to the New York Tribune, took place at Washington Thursday. Attorney-General Williams arrived and left again almost immediately and Secretary Belknap returned, with the intention of remaining the unusually long time of ten days.

GEN. JOHN T. AVERILL, of the IIId Congressional District of Minnesota, has met his political death. Salary grab killed him. The election of delegates to the nominating convention shows that he cannot be renominated, and that Col. King, the Washington lobbyist, is likely to be his successor.

THE Dallas (Texas) Intelligencer, Republican says: "The election for members of Congress this fall in Texas is likely to be like the handle of a jug, so far as politics are concerned. As yet no Republican candidates have been spoken of in any part of the State, and it looks as though there was a scarcity of aspiring men in the party."

THE Republicans of Lycoming county made the following nominations on Wednesday: Congress, Sobieski Ross; Assembly, Hiram Hilborn, Theodore Hill, Michael Steck; Sheriff, Wm. H. Huston, District Attorney, W. E. Crawford; Prothonotary, D. B. Else; Commissioner, James Stryker; Surveyor, Merrick Reeder; Auditors, Thomas Lloyd, A. H. M'Henry.

THE Republican primaries were held in Lawrence county Friday, with the following result: Congress, Hon. John W. Wallace, New Castle; Judge, Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, New Castle; Assembly, Dr. John Q. Stewart, Little Beaver; E. S. N. Morgan, New Castle; District Attorney, Aaron L. Hazen, New Castle; Register and Recorder, J. C. Stevenson, Plainsgrove; Commissioner, James D. Bryson, New Castle; Auditor, Col. John M. Power, New Castle.

SAYS the Waynesburg Messenger:

We were much gratified on Saturday evening last, to see so many of the most eminent and liberal minded Republicans of our town, among the crowd who had gathered to congratulate Justus F. Temple, Esq., on his nomination for Auditor General. This act of courtesy and consideration manifested a spirit of libralty and neighborly regard that must have been as gratifying to Mr. Temple, as it was creditable to the heads and hearts of his Republican neighbors. The brief remarks on the occasion by E. M. Sayers, Esq., was a model of prudence, good taste and generous courtesy toward a political opponent, that will not soon be forgotten.

DEMOCRATS everywhere should profit by the timely hints suggested by the Altoona Sun and at once go to work. It says:

It will now be for the Democratic party to effect a thorough organization in every county of the State—not only in every county but also in every city, borough, ward and township. Without this we have no good ground to expect success, but with it and an honest election we confidently anticipate an old-fashioned Democratic victory. Our political opponents are all under a most rigid discipline and can bring every voter belonging to their party to the polls. We must "go and do likewise" if we would enjoy a triumph.

MR. FRANK W. BIRD does not like to have it said that he is anxious to be seen in President Grant's company. He contradicts certain rumors which have recently been circulating about him in this way: "To whom it may concern: I do not see why it is important that the public should be informed as to my whereabouts; but if it is so, it is well that the truth should be told. I did not go to Newport to see the President; did not know till after I left home that he was to be there; I was not on the Reception Committee, could not have gone to the Vineyard if I would, and would not if I could. Whenever again I make an appointment to meet a few college classmates, I will read the papers beforehand, and if I find President Grant is to be at the same place and at the same time, I will certainly stay away."

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Boston Post tells of some leading Republican managers, now in that city, who have drawn up the estimate of the probable result of the coming elections. They readily concede that the campaign will be a hot one, and that their party will lose quite heavily in Congressmen, but not enough to wipe out the Republican majority in the House. They estimate a loss of five votes in New York, two in New England, one, and perhaps two, in Ohio, one in Iowa, and such a falling-off as will leave them but twelve or fifteen votes from the South. Altogether they are prepared for a loss somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty votes, which will cut down their majority to twenty-five or thirty. There was a conviction among them some weeks ago that the grangers would succeed in electing probably thirty or forty Representatives, but for some reason they have changed their minds. They say that all indications point to a regular old-fashioned fight between the Republican and Democratic parties, in which the grangers as such will lose their distinctiveness. It is not believed that more than a half dozen granger Representatives can be elected.

THE Kalamazoo (Mich.) Agricultural Society having arranged for a baby show at the county fair, Gov. Bagley was called upon to act as one of the judges. The Governor rushes into print with reasons for not accepting. He premises that every parent whose infant did not get a premium would be his political enemy for life, because every human being deserving of that name is so well satisfied that his or her particular infant is so superior to all others, that Mr. Halliday's angelic announcement would have no effect in convincing them to the contrary. Moreover, says the Governor no man with any babies of his own, can be a fair judge of other people's babies. He must naturally take his own as a standard and judge others by them. Gov. Bagley's belief in the fairness of judges in baby-shows will be shared by the parents of every infant whose appearance failed to win a premium at any rate.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to prepare amendments to the Virginia Constitution has completed its work. The more important changes proposed include prepayment of capitation tax as a condition of suffrage; abolition of the secret ballot; dispensing with the system of registration; reduction of the memberships of the General Assembly to 140; and the establishment of biennial sessions of the Legislature.

IT is proposed in Tennessee to remove the remains of Andrew Jackson, together with those of his wife, from their present resting place at the "Hermitage" to the northern terrace of the State Capitol at Nashville, where a mausoleum could be erected over them. Legislative sanction and an appropriation will be necessary, and a movement is on foot to request both.

CALIFORNIA, whose history dates back only about twenty-five years, promises soon to take her place as one of the greatest States in the Union. Her population in 1850 was only 92,000, but since that time it has increased more than 700 per cent., or at the rate of about thirty per cent. each year.

GRANT will give a state dinner to Postmaster-General Jewell on the 14th inst.

EX-GOV. BIGLER is reported seriously ill.

OBITUARY.

MR. BENJAMIN CRAWFORD.

We are pained to record the death of one of our old and valued citizens, Benj. Crawford, who died on Saturday at his residence in Allegheny City. It was our fortune to know him well and entertain for him a high regard, which was more than ordinarily shared by the community where he had so long resided. He was modest and retiring in his disposition and exact in the discharge of all his obligations, as a citizen, husband and father.

Mr. Crawford was born in the State of New York in the year 1809 and moved to Pittsburgh in 1819. Engaged for many years in the scientific study of steam and the steam engine and made several valuable inventions. In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati District, which position he held till 1861. In 1867 he received the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department to examine the workings and enfore the provisions of the steamboat law, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the passage of a new law for the better security of life on vessels propelled by steam, which law is now in force. In 1873 he was appointed one of the Commissioners under the Government to investigate the causes of steamboiler explosions and was engaged in this work up to the time of his death.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

A RADICAL DEFEAT IF NOT A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—GAIN OF TWENTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[Special despatch to the World.]

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 4.—You do not do justice to the Democratic success in Vermont. The capital is Democratic for the first time since its present boundaries were designated in 1848. The Democrats have fifty-six members of the House at least, against twenty-two in the last Legislature. Montpelier, Rutland, Burlington, Northfield, Bellows Falls, Bradford, Lyndon, Brandon, Swanton, among most important towns in the State, never before, all elected Democrats in one year. There are also at least fifty so-called Republicans elected to the House, who have more sympathy with the Democrats than with the Grantites. Even Vermont has felt the rising of the Democratic tide.

H. A.

OHIO NEWS.

PEACHES cost only seventy-five cents a bushel in Columbiana county.

THE survey of the proposed Massillon and Coshocton Railroad has been completed.

THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad consumed forty-five thousand bushels of coal last year.

THE next annual meeting of the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Society, will be held in Salem, September 12th.

THE first coal train from the Mahoning Valley over the Poinesville and Youngstown Narrow Gauge Railway passed over the line a few days ago.

ON Saturday, a little three year old child of Mr. John Heller, who lives on the farm of Mr. B. Beatty, in Bloom township, Fairfield county, fell into a deep well and was killed.

SAYS the Lancaster Eagle: On Friday last, a post-office detective arrived in this city, and invited a young man, whose name we could not get, to appear before him, and answer to a charge of sending a letter inclosed in a newspaper. As the young man professed to be ignorant of the law, he was let off by paying a fine of five dollars.

A YOUNG man named Benton Pilling, a resident of New Philadelphia, was killed recently while on a railroad excursion. He was standing upon the car steps and while leaning outward his head came in contact with a switch handle. He fell between the cars and the train passed over him.

ON Sunday last while a number of boys were playing in a stable near Northampton, Clark county, one of them, Frank Weyant, aged 9 years, and a son of Mr. Jacob W. Weyant, of Springfield entered the stalls, where the horses were, and was kicked in the head by one of them, fracturing the scull so terribly in two places, that death ensued in less than a half hour.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

FIVE houses and seven stables were destroyed by fire at Lock Haven on Tuesday.

AND now comes Indiana borough with a proposition to erect water works forthwith.

THE first negro juryman everdrawn in Lehigh county will take his place in the jury box at the next week's court.

JAMES TRACY, an old and respected citizens of Butler, died on Saturday evening last, in the 78th year of his age.

LEAD ore, yielding forty per cent of lead has been discovered on the farm of E. E. Kinch, of Sinking Valley, Blair county.

THE Cambria Iron Company have now about 3,000 hands at work, against upwards of 4,000 just previous to the panic.

THE well in search of gas at the Rochester Tumbler Works, is now down 600 feet. The boring progresses at the rate of eight feet per day.

ON Tuesday last, Ab. Hoomer, of Greenville, Mercer county, shot a black snake near Jamestown, which measured 7 feet and 2 inches.

ON Sabbath last the house of Mrs. A. W. Shannon at Blacklick station, Indiana county, was burglarized of $75 in money and a number of valuable articles.

MRS. THOMAS, wife of Timothy Thomas of Coolspring township, Mercer county, committed suicide on Friday morning last, by cutting her throat with a butcher knife.

THE United States Iron and Tin Plate Co., at McKeesport, are using a 3-ton hammer built by Marchand and Morgan, of Alliance, O., total weight of which is about 45 tons.

EVERY man living on the proposed route of the Narrow Gauge, between Waynesburgh and Washington, except three living in Washington county, has given the right of way through his farm.

A COAL miner of Conemaugh borough, named James Darby one day last week had a considerable portion of the flesh burned off his right arm while attempting to set off a blast.

BY the bursting of an emery wheel in the stove works of Orr, Painter & Co., Reading, on Monday, a young man named Albert Savage was instantly killed, a fragment of the wheel striking him in the breast.

JACOB EGNER, a German, residing on Brush Mountain, near Hollidaysburg, met with a serious accident on Thursday night last. While riding upon a freight train, his leg was caught between two of the cars and broken at the hip.

ON Friday of last week a flagman on the Bennett's Branch Railroad named P. Foley made a mis-step while attempting to board his train at Raynoldsville, Jefferson county, and falling under the car, had his left arm smashed.

MR. MICHAEL PENROD, of Boliver station, would not have attempted to board a passing freight train at Blairsville Intersection, last Tuesday, had he known that an amputated leg would be one of the results of this folly.

A GIRL named Herron aged fifteen years and residing with a family at Greenfield, Washington county, is the latest victim to lighting a fire with coal oil. She made the attempt, an explosion ensued and she was burned to death.

SOME fiend in human form, attempted to cut the throat of a horse belonging to Edward Cage, of Waynesburg, Greene county, one night last week, and so far succeeded in his damnable purpose, as to ruin the animal.

A. J. BISSETT, had a horse stolen from his premises near Graysville, Greene Co., on the night of the 24th ult. Mr. A. B. Barnett, near Ryerson's Station, in the same township, also had a valuable animal stolen the following night.

ON Monday evening a fire broke out in the rear of the residence owned and occupied by John Felon, Esq., of Ebensburg, Cambria county. The building in which the fire originated was totally destroyed, and the front building badly damaged.

MRS. ALLISON, of Altoona, who had been confined in the county jail for several days on the charge of slander, was released on Wednesday, upon her husband confessing judgment in favor of Brown, the prosecutor, in the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

ONE day recently a Chester County sow owned by Mr. Horace Heilman, farmer, in South Whitehall, gave birth to a litter of twenty pigs. They were all alive and healthy, but six of the number have since perished for want of sustenance.

JUDGE LOURY, of Loury's station, Lehigh county, exhibits a cluster of crab-apples, numbering sixty-eight, on a stem perhaps twenty inches in length. The apples are of a good size. They were grown on a tree owned by the Judge.

THE fourth annual exhibition of the Highland Agricultural Society will be held at the usual grounds, near Johnstown, on the 29 and 30th instant and October 1st and 2d. The published list of premiums is a most liberal one.

A FEW days ago Mr. Lewis McConnell, of Morris township Washington county, drove his team and a wagon load of barrels over an embankment seventy-five feet high into a milldam. The horse and driver escaped serious injury and the wagon was but slightly broken. A thick fog caused the accident.

A GIRL of seventeen years, while walking along a lonely road near Schulzville, Berks county, one day last week, was seized by an unknown man who bound and gagged her, and then outraged her person most brutally. The scoundrel has not yet been arrested.

A WOMAN named Mrs. Sarah Thomas, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, at Mercer, on Saturday last. She had been laboring under a fit of mental aberration for some time. Her age was fifty years, and she leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss.

SAYS the Greensburg Republican and Democrat: A young man, Daniel Williams, a resident of Ludwick, while out gunning about two miles from town, loaded one barrell of the shotgun, leaving the ramrod sticking in the barrel, and proceeded to load the other, when the shot dropped along side the ramrod, and wedged so tightly that he was unable to remove it, and concluded to empty the barrel by shooting out the load. Off it went and with it the young man's hand was shattered into pieces—the barrel having burst.

THE LAST TRYST.

Over brown moors and wither'd leas
The angry winds were sweeping;
Over the great gray northern seas
The crested waves were leaping;
And you and I stood close together,
In the chilling gleam of the wintry weather,
As the bare, gaunt branches, overhead,
Shook their lingering leaflets, gold and red,
While in every faltering word we said
Rang the pitiful wail for the days that were dead;
For, by the sad seas, 'neath the storm-beat trees,
Our last tryst we were keeping.

I scarce could hear the words you sobbed,
Amid your passionate weeping,
And the glow from my eager prayer was robbed
As the chill around us creeping;
From the silent paths, where in summer weather,
Youth and joy and music had met together,
From the cry of the sea-mews flitting past,
O'er the wild white waves in the bitter blast,
From the breakers that crash'd on the hollow sand,
From the sough of the breeze o'er the dull, damp land,
From sea and shore rose "No more, no more,"
As our last tryst we were keeping.

There was not a pale bud left, in sooth,
'Mid the dry leaves round us heaping;
The bitter harvest of reckless youth,
Time's iron hand was reaping;
Our lips still said, "Forever, forever,"
As the trembling fingers clung together.
But even then each sad heart knew
What fate and circumstance meant to do,
And the mighty billows boomed like a knell,
As we turned apart from that long farewell;
And to wind, and rain, and the moaning main,
Left the last tryst of our keeping.

—All The Year Round.

THE FASHIONS.

FALL SILKS.

The gros grain imported from France for fall and winter dresses have medium reps with fuller lustre than those of last year. Soft, flexible silks are preferred to the stiff "stand alone" silks of long ago, as they do not cut or crease, and are better adapted to the intricate drapery of fashionable costumes. The newest shades are reddish wood-colors, such as cedre, or cedar, acajou, or mahogany, and the claret-colors called lie de Bordeaux and vendage. The most promising gray for day dresses is taupe, or mole-color, which barely escapes being black; next come various blue-grays, such as ardoise (slate) and steel-color, ombre, or shadow gray, is a lovely clear tint, light enough for dressy dinner toilets. The stylish dark brown maroon, or chestnut, and the darker Carmelite.

New cameo silks are in the quadrille designs described last week, and show blocks three shades on one color. They are very pretty in the violet and gray shades. There are also cameo of two or three tones of one color. Among other fancy silks are cannele, or fluted stripes of color on black grounds. These raised repped stripes are more effective than plain ones. Black silks, with white stripes, such as were formerly worn only as half mourning, are now chosen by ladies wearing colors on account of their service, cheapness, and also style. They cost from 85 cents to a $1 50 a yard. Jasper silks, with marbled and veined dashes of color on black will also be worn.

QUADRILLE SILK SUITS.

Parisian modistes use checks of two sizes for the same suit; the smaller check furnishes the body of the costume, and the larger check appears as trimming in bias bands, bias flounces, collars, sleeve trimmings, bows and sashes. A basque with apron overskirt and flounces on the walking skirt is the favorite design. Suits of white and black quadrille silk are chosen for present use, while for later in the fall are checks of brown, gray or violet, with black.

Ladies just returned from Paris wear street suits with round skirts so short that they do not merely escape the ground, but they show the foot almost to the ankle. Overskirts will retain the apron fronts fitted smoothly over the hips without gathering in the belt or wrinkles in front; they are then hooked over the tournure, and have sash backs. Basques are longer than ever, and of plain cuirass shape, fitted without slashing, pleats or points, smoothly over the hips, as their name —"all round" basques—denotes.

The earliest importation of overdress at the furnishing houses are of black cashmere, richly embroidered and beaded with steel or with jet, and also of gray cloth braided all over with soustache of a darker shade. The long, ample basque of black cashmere is single-breasted, and as plain as a cuirass, fits smoothly below the waist, has always a French back and is sometimes opened up the middle seam below the belt. The braiding or embroidery is done in perpendicular or else vertical lines, and small cut jet or steel beads are thickly strewed over the work. The edge is scolloped, or else finished with beaded fringe or lace. Bows of ribbons fasten the front, and a double frill of guipure is around the neck. The apron is utterly without fullness, has sash ends behind, and is embroidered or braided to match the basque. This is to be worn over a silk or velvet skirt.

Yak lace both plain and beaded, will be the fashionable trimming lace. Guipure lace will also remain popular. Thread lace is reserved for very fine velvets and silk Very heavy fringes in most unique designs are being largely imported. There are jet fringes, passementorre fringe, crimped tape, and curled fringes, and quantities of wool fringe for trimming woolen garments. Feather trimmings both of ostrich and game feathers will be much used on wraps and overdresses as borders, also as heading for fringe or lace. Tubular braid is used for the elaborate patterns of vines and flowers seen on new garments.

The French sacque, to be donned with the first cool days, is a long, loose, graceful sacque, with easy fitting French back, not slashed or pleated, and loose fronts, fastened from neck to hem. It is made of black cashmere trimmed with jet, embroidery, lace or fringe, and promises to be as popular as the English walking jacket of last winter.

The only double-breasted garments shown are cloth jackets, with shield fronts, that fasten up more closely in the throat than the open revers collars worn on English jackets.

A dressy wrap, called the Castilian, is a demi-basque, with close-fitting short back, and long pointed loose fronts. This is made of black cloth, and the trimming is diagonal rows of Titan braid, with narrow soutache braiding between covering the whole garment, while the edge has a beautiful goffered border of side-pleated braid.

To transform the all-black hats of summer, with their velvet bands and jet bindings, into autumn hats, it is only necessary to place just in front one or two large dark red roses, or else a red and black bird, placed as if flying downward, showing his outspread wings, head, and back from beak to tail.

A charming hat for round young faces is the odd shape, with brim turned straight up in front, called the comet hat, I know not why unless it is that the crimson roses set in front represent the blazing star, and the trailing spray behind suggests the tail. Black chip hats are most in favor for the demi-season, but there are many of white straw, trimmed with black velvet and carmine, and others of gray chip, with velvet bands and loops the color of the blue steel ornament upon them; the latter are worn only with blue-gray and black suits while the black and white hats may be worn with various costumes. A very popular shape has a high sloping crown, with shallow brim slightly turned up on each side and very square in front This is worn low down on the forehead, and is becoming to long, slender faces. The shapes with eccentric brims, caught up only on one side, have become too common for fastidious tastes. A scarf of double-faced ribbon of two shades of brown, or else of black on one side and a color on the other, is folded easily around the crown of black or white chip hats. Tartan plaid scarfs are worn abroad on plain hats for traveling and shopping; a slender wing of dark shaded feathers is stuck upright on the left side or just behind inside the turned-up brim. Velvet facings do not cover the brim, but leave a margin of an inch of the straw; this is preferred to binding the edges. For dress bonnets a great deal of colored foliage, oddly tinted and flecked leaves, will be used in leaves and clusters. It is said strings of ribbon will be revived on the winter bonnets.

VARIETIES.

There is a fancy for wearing mediæval crosses of jet suspended from a collar of inch-wide black velvet ribbon worn close around the throat, with an edge of lace on each side, and long loops and hanging ends behind.

Neckties and "bracelets of dull dark red are worn with gray and black street suits. The necktie is of twilled silk and the bracelets are gros grain ribbon, two inches wide, tied around the sleeve above the frill that falls on the hand.

Scarfs of black China crape edged with guipure lace will supersede those of black net now worn.—[Harper's Bazar.

WORKS OF ART.

Boston has secured the loan of the principal pictures of the Duke de Monpensier which will be on exhibition at the Atheneum about the middle of this month. The collection embraces some of the finest paintings, of Murillo, Velasquez, Ribera, Ributta, of the Spanish school.

Among painters not of the Spanish school whose works are to be found in the Montpensier collection are Sebastian del Piombo, the pupil of Giorgione, by the union of whose Venetian coloring with his own powerful drawing Michael Angelo strove to eclipse the divine Raphael. "The Holy Family", by this painter, is valued in the list at $20,000.

Other pictures by foreign masters two by Jacopo Bassano; one of "Lions in Repose", from the collection of the Count of Altamira at Madrid, by Snyders; a landscape with figures, by Antoine Vankermenien, from the same collection; two very fine lanscapes Salvator Rosa, from the gallery of the Vista Alegre, at Madrid: three landscapes by Pietro Orrente; and an interior by Van Ostade. Besides these works of the old masters, the collection contains several modern pictures by artists of note. One of these is by Francois Granet, well known as the painter of the interior of the Capuchin Convent at Rome. It represents a lay brother in charge of the refectory. There are also two pictures by Henri Lehmann—"The Water Nymphs weeping upon the rock of Prometheus," painted in 1844, and given by Louis Philipe to his son the Duke de Montpensier in 1846, and "The Syrens seeking to entice Ulysses," afterward painted expressly for the Duke as a "pendant."

The twenty-two other small pictures which form the complement of the collection were painted by Tony Johannot, and engraved for the famous edition of the Gospels and that of the Imitation of Christ, issued by Carmer, the well-known publisher of "Les Heures d'Anne de Bretangne" and other splendid illuminated works.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.

From Fontainebleau, in France, comes an account of an amusing lawsuit lately tried there, which was decided according to scientific and Solomon-like principles. Monsieur C—— had for a neighbor a farmer named B——. He also possessed a turkey-hen, which, a few weeks ago, hatched out a brood of fourteen little ones. Soon after their birth these new comers suddenly disappeared, much to the vexation of their owner, who sought in vain for them in every spot whither they could have strayed. One day the mother's oft repeated calls were answered by cries from the barnyard of farmer B——. The police were called into consultation, and on the suspected premises found a cage containing ten little turkeys which Monsieur C—— swore we're his property. B—— and his wife both protested earnestly that they were innocent of any wrong, but the matter was brought into the courts. At the trial, the judge was puzzled how to proceed, but, acting on the advice of a naturalist, he set the chicks in the presence of the hen belonging to B——. She instantly flew at them and pecked them. The other hen was then led into the arena, and the voice of nature was loudly eloquent. Spreading her wings, the old fowl called the brood, and they took shelter in their accustomed place, uttering loud crys of joy. The mother marched off in triumph; the court pronounced this proof decisive; and farmer B—— and his wife were arrested, tried, and condemned to two months' imprisonment.

A POPULOUS COUNTRY.

The population of China, notwithstanding the frightful ravages of the great rebellion, which in some parts has reduced it by one-half, is still marvellous for the amazing figure to which it reaches. Baron Reichtofen has estimated it at one hundred millions, but the Abbe David, a well known Chinese explorer, in a recent communication to the Societe de Geographie of Paris, declares this to be much below the real facts. Basing his estimate upon his knowledge of the province of Kiangsi, which he thinks below the average, M. David reckons the population of the Flowery Land at three hundred millions. But for infanticide and smallpox he believes the people would double themselves every twenty years.

THE VILLAGE BEAUTY.

There she stands just within the trellised porch,
Her fair face turned to meet the summer air,
Half standing, and half leaning lazily
Against the lattice, thick with flowerets fair.

Here bend the roses heavy from the stem,
And spreads the jasmine in profusion sweet;
The grand westeria droops above her head,
While pink fringed daisies blossom at her feet.

The eglantine caresses her young cheek,
The sort wind frolics with her shining hair,
And a truant lock escaped from the band
Flashes its gold on her forehead fair.

Her hat hangs listlessly down from her hand,
While her fingers toy with its ribbons blue;
From under her simple but dainty dress
Peeps a dainty foot in a buckled shoe.

She gazes dreamily out on the scene
Of coppice, and lane, and sunny field,
With eyes whose lustre their lashes strive
In vain to conceal, though they may shield.

A stillness lies in the scented air,
A delicate languor broods over all,
And nought is heard save the hum of the bees,
And the murmur of some brooklet's fall.

Ask not her thoughts, seek not to understand
The subject which engross her maiden mind,
For if we knew them, they perchance might be
What in so sweet a place 'twere strange to find.

But fondly hope that they would be a fit theme
For painter's canvass, or for poet's sonnet;
How it would mar the tender scene to know,
Her thoughts were centered in her next new bonnet!

—Chambers' Journal.

THE TREASURES OF KHIVA.

A writer in the London Spectator, speaking of the invasion of last Khiva year, says: "Said Mohammed, the Khan, had fled, and the Russian General, with his staff and his suite, rode through the gateway, guarded so vainly by its brass cannon, into the mysterious palace which no European had ever entered, triumphant over the savage power against which the successive expeditions of 200 years has hitherto failed. Few persons can look carelessly on an object of fanatical reverence and faith to a whole people. The Sacred Tower of Khiva is a plain, round tower, 125 feet in height, without pedestal, capital, or ornament of any kind. Its surface is made of burnt tiles, colored blue, green, purple, and brown, on white ground, arranged in broad stripes and figures with exquisite effect. It is covered with verses of the Koran, and from its summit the mollahs call the people to the sunset prayer. The palace, a huge, irregular structure, with external mud-walls twenty feet high, has three centres of interest—the hall of state, the treasure chamber, and the harem. The hall of audience is open to the court, flanked by towers whose decoration resembles that of the Sacred Tower, has a floor raised six feet above the pavement, and a roof supported by pillars of carved wood. It must have been very like a scene in a play, when the General, the Grand Duke, the Prince, and the others reclined upon the raised stage, and refreshed themselves with wheaten cake, apricots, cherries, and iced water, while the band played the 'Blue Beard' music of Offenbach. Beautiful armor, carpets, coverlets of fine silk embroidery, marvelous in color, splendid Cashmere shawls, three hundred books, many very curious and valuable, were among the treasures of the mysterious palace. The books, bound in leather or parchment, were all beautifully written by hand, and among them was a history of the world, and a history of Khiva 'from the beginning of time.' How did the armor, beautifully inlaid with gold, find its way to the treasure chamber of the Khan? What is the story of those two exquisitely wrought gauntlets, which bear on each a fily in gold, and a crescent of much later workmanship, telling of the Christian knight from far France who carried the flower device of his land and his lady-love to defeat and confiscation by the Saracen foe?

AN AWFUL DISEASE—GLANDERS IN ENGLAND.

[London Sanitary Record.]

The report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office shows that glanders increases every year, and further confesses that the official returns are far from giving a true indication of the number of cases. In London it is very widely spread, and some of the Durham collieries seem to have suffered frightfully. One of them a miner has succumbed to the disease, having been inoculated by washing his hands in a cistern at which an affected animal had drunk. If the disease be allowed to continue unchecked we shall certainly hear of the loss of more human life. Sanitary officials should use their influence with local authorities to have the regulations of the Contagious Diseases (Animal) act strictly enforced.

By an order of Council, dated June 30, 1873, farcy and glanders are subject to the same regulations, and the local authority may prohibit the movement of any horse that is glandered, or that has been in the same field, stable, shed, or other premises with a horse affected with glanders or farcy. This order thoroughly carried out would soon have a beneficial effect, but it does not touch the case of glanders in a private stable. If an inspector knows of the existence of twenty glandered horses, he can only wait until they are brought into the street. He may suspect the disease, and he cannot stop other horses from leaving the infected stable to be sold into healthy studs. Much good may be done by existing regulation, if enforced, but until the inspector be armed with powers of entry on to suspected premises, glanders will remain, and human beings be liable to a loathsome death. Glandered horses, wherever found—in public streets or on private premises—should be subject to compulsory slaughter, and the inspectors intrusted with these measures should be qualified veterinary surgeons.

THE TROUBLE CUPID CAUSED.

There is a funny story told of a Boston man with more money than education, who purchased many valuable works of art while in Europe. Among others, was a small statue of Cupid, which he insisted upon having in his stateroom on the voyage home. During the passage he frequently exhibited it with what he considered a descriptive lecture, in which, of course, the large sum he had paid for it was included. One day he had it on deck to show the man at the wheel. There was considerable sea on and the vessel was laboring heavily. Having shown "Kupid" (as he called it) to the men, he turned to descend, but the ship careened and he and Cupid went headlong down the cabin stairs. It so happened that one of the stewards was assisting an invalid lady on deck. Cupid struck her on the head and knocked her down, and the steward was crushed against the side of the ship by the prostrate Bostonian. The steward jumped up and called the New Englander an "hawkward hass," whereupon the latter struck him, and a fight ensued. The lady's husband now appeared and seeing his wife lying at the foot of the stairs, apparently dead, imagined the owner of Cupid had assaulted her, and he assisted the steward in frescoing various portions of his person. Finally explanations were heard, and the conflict ceased. Cupid—what remained of him—was gathered up and put in a pail to be thrown overboard. The steward was put in irons, and upon the arrival of the steamer in port the Bostonian had the lady's husband arrested for assault. Cupid, indeed, sometimes plays sad pranks with us all.

NEVADA CAMELS.

The Virginia City Enterprise says:—Upon a ranch on the Carson river there is a herd of twenty-six camels, all but two of which were bred and raised in Nevada. Some years ago nine or ten camels were imported into the State, but of these only two lived to become acclimated, and from this pair have been raised the twenty-four. The men who have them are Frenchmen, and had formerly some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can now show twenty-four fine, healthy animals, all of Washoo growth. The camel may now be said to be thoroughly acclimated in this State. The owners of the herd find it no more difficult to breed and rear them than would be experienced with the same number of goats or donkeys. The ranch upon which they are kept is sandy and sterile in the extreme, yet the animals feast and grow fat on such prickly shrubs and bitter weeds as no other animal could touch. When left to themselves the great delight, after filling themselves with the coarse herbage of the desert, is to lie and roll in the hot sand. They are used in packing salt to the mills on the river, from the marshes lying in the Desert, some sixty miles eastward. They have animals that easily pack one thousand pounds.

COMET MOUNTAIN.

The editor of the Borax Miner (Nevada) grows enthusiastic over Comet Mountain, in California. It is the great land-mark of Southern Nevada, and from its crest a clear view is obtained from the Sierras almost to Salt Lake Valley. To the north the old Toiyabe range tower blue and solemn, Castle Peak, the cliffs of Mono, and old Whitney, the loftiest of the Sierras, are seen, and near a host of lesser heights—McGregor, Alida, Silver Peak, White Pine, Red Mountain, Timber Hill and Candalera. To the south rise domes and pyramids, and old Kearsarge stands sentinel over Independence. Below sleeps the terrible Death Valley to the south and southeast. Beyond Cerro Gordo are seen Panamint and Telescope, the southern range receding in smoke in the furthest verge of Death Valley. Of this view the Miner says:

"Though we have looked down upon Yosemite Valley from both of its walled mountain sides, and have seen the Bridal Veil swaying as a woof of silver before the zephyr breeze in the golden beams of the descending sun; watched the dashing flood from Vernal Falls and its colored spray; have gazed upward to behold at noonday the waters of Merced wash down the face of Nevada Falls a thousand feet, and at evening have admired the swoop of water from Yosemite, poured from its urn on high, guarded by Sentinel Captain, Three Brothers, Inspiration, North and South Domes, cliffs, rocks and mountains where clouds rest—yet from Comet Mountain the sweep of vision is grand. But it is not alone to the distant we look, but the near. To the west, almost beneath our feet, great charms yawn, deep and fearful, where no human foot hath trod, dread and desolate as if blasted by an earthquake shock and scattered by volcanic fires."

IKE PARTINGTON'S COMPOSITION.

"Plymouth Rock" being the subject given out for the exercises of the school, the teachers and boys were astonished at the following luminous composition by Ike Partington, which displays great historical acumen and a most astonishing chronological facility:

"Plymouth Rock. This book was brought to this country in the Mayflower, in the year 1492, by the Pilgrims, under the direction of Elder Osman Brewster, who afterward moved to Boston and became an alderman of that city. It was on this rock that Governor Curver first shook hands with Samoset, who said, 'Welcome Englishmen!' It is recorded that when Samoset came up Governor Curver asked him if he was a real Ingine, or only a member of an Ingine company.

"The Rock has long been regarded as a famous place. The American Eagle, for a great many years, used to come and whet his beak on the rock, but in 1653 Miles Standish, in order to keep it from being stolen, carried and put it in front of Pilgrim Hall, where it remains at the present time, invested with great interest and an iron fence. The fence bears the names of all the Pilgrims in cast-iron letters that can't be rubbed out.

"The Rock is a good deal worn out by the allusions touching it that are thrown off by Fourth of July orators. Plymouth Rock is the corner-stone of the cellar wall of our Republican structure, paregorically speaking, and the spirit of liberty sits upon it with a drawn sword in one hand and the torch of freedom in the other; and if foes invade the shores of Plymouth at high water—for they never can get at it at low tide—they will throw this rock in their teeth. It is a precious legacy from the past to the present, and from it may be reckoned the Pilgrim's Progress."

THE manager of a French provincial theatre has set a wholesome example, which the profession might do worse than follow. Having received so many complaints from his patrons about the enormous height of the ladies' hats, he issued a notice in large letters on the play bills reading thus: "The manager begs that all good-looking ladies will remove their hats for the accommodation of the rest of the audience. The aged, the bald and the plain-looking are not expected to comply with the request. From that night not a lady's hat or bonnet was to be seen in the theatre.—[Boston Post.

THY NAME.

I told the rose thy name—it blushed and stirred,
Its petals trembled as an ecstacy.
I cried thy name aloud—and lo! the bird
Burst into song within the thick-leaved tree.

I spake it when the morn was gray and cold—
And straight from out his east upshot the sun,
I spake it in the night—the clouds that rolled
Above dispersed; the stars came one by one.

Should any whisper it when on my face
The black earth lies, calm sleeping underground,
I think my heart again would beat a space,
And that my lips would tremble at the sound.

And if before the gates of heaven I came,
And could for mine own worth no entrance win,
I think that then, if I should name thy name,
Th' eternal doors would stir and let me in.

—Gerald Bendall in the Spectator.

THE DRESS REFORMERS.

LETTTER FROM LLOYD GARRISON—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Women Dress Reformers in session at Painsville, Ohio, adjourned on Friday. A Cleveland Herald correspondent says:

By far the most able document read before the convention was the following letter from William Lloyd Garrison:

BOSTON, 1874.

It may seem somewhat paradoxical to ask one, who, for long years has been contending for the right of women to determine their own appropriate sphere; and follow their own bent, in accordance with their own intuitions, even to suggest to them what should or should not be their standard dress, as in opposition to the extravagant and often unseemly display of fashion. Other things being equal, it might be impertinent to advise or dictate, but other things not being equal, a friendly expression may not be out of place.

Solely on the ground of sex (a circumstance of birth purely incidental), women are forced to occupy an inferior position. Men open for themselves every avenue to wealth, station, preferment, mental and physical development, while women are circumscribed in all these matters, having ever been denied any freedom of choice or action.

Of course this result has proved in every way detrimental. Women suffer in every way, and beyond all calculation. As a rule, woman is untaught, unskilled, and naturally therefore dependent. I therefore gladly hail any movement on the part of your sex that will have a tendency to correct the bad taste and extravagant taste that is now the rule in the world of fashion.

I trust that some plan may be devised, some fashion that shall combine propriety with neatness, artistic skill with freedom of choice, and in accordance with the laws of physical health; therefore, I trust that this convention may be serviceable in this direction, but I look for no Radical change until women are better educated, have more self-improvement and more important matters to occupy their time, and the full enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Yours, etc.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Parker Pillsbury, a writer of some renown, noted chiefly for his opposition to everything that anybody else thinks particularly good, raised his form upon the floor, threw up his eyebrows, and glanced over the vast audience with two very small black eyes. He had only to say that he did not fear the press, he had had a good share of their attention, he considered reporters merely the vehicle to transport some news, and a great deal of falsity, just as the foul bird may carry the seeds of the beautiful flowers. [murmurs of dissent in reporters gallery.]

Mrs. Tallotson, whose tongue would keep pace with a telegraphic sounder, told how the Dress League of Boston with their false idea of dress, tried to capture the Vineland League. These Boston women had loads on their backs that stuck out behind as long as their arm, and long trails dragging. They will not put on trowsers if they die, and [looking at Mrs. Chase's long skirt] you may perhaps die with them. I tell you this reform means trowsers. We try to hide the fact that we walk on legs. Trowsers are to us freedom, and they will afford us "protection." Trowsers are coming! If this shocks any of you, you had better have the shock and get over it.

Mrs. Dr. Chase—I used to wear a corset. I took it off, and I felt as if I would fall to pieces. Then I got a short dress and some trowsers. Oh, how delicious to climb a fence! You could put one foot up on the fence, and then put your leg over the top rail, and then jump. That was emancipation. I say that pantaloons are the badge of independence; they are salvation. These skirts are the badge of dependence, dragging us down to ruin and misery.

In the evening Parker Pillsbury again opened his mouth and spoke, and at a late hour the great dress reform convention came to an end.

Lest we be charged with not faithfully setting forth the objects sought by the convention we append the following preamble which was unanimously adopted, and this is the key note of "Dress Reform".

Believing the present style of woman's dress to be destructive to the physical, mental and moral welfare of the race: that it is at once a cause a badge and a perpetuator of woman's subjected condition, standing directly in the way of her affranchisement: compelling her to unfair disadvantage and unequal rank with man as laborer, scholar, citizen and parent; and believing that by associative effort we may do much to encourage all in the use of such apparel as may seem to best befit the various activities of life; and also to create a public sentiment which shall sustain rather than ostracize those who chose fidelity to principle, rather than obedience to fashion and its object shall be to teach woman the need, and encourage her in the use of a system of dress conducive to the highest Physical, Mental and Moral development; and to induce both men and women to consult individual taste and comfort rather than Fashion in the matter of Dress.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

A Hungarian exile, Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, residing at Washington, has just executed a very curious and beautiful piece of chirography intended as a letter of condolence to Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late President. The whole work was done with pen and ink, on a sheet of paper 5 feet long by 7 broad. It contains eighteen poetical inscriptions, in as many different languages, and a likenesss of General Taylor, in which outlines of the face and whole person are formed of written portions of the biography and sentiments of the deceased. His hair is composed of the words, so disposed as at a little distance to appear quite natural: "In the battle-field amidst the sound of cannon, the drums and trumpets, the hurrahs of the siege, and the sighs of the wounded, my locks became whitened."

The eyes, viz.: "My glance was ever forward—to the Father in Heaven, and for the Republic."

The nose is composed of the following words: "I breathed the air of liberty—in any other air I could not exist."

The mouth is composed from his last words: "I have always endeavored to do my duty. I am not afraid to die."

The neck: "Not proud, only in being a son of the Republic."

The shoulders: "With pleasure I have borne the great duties with which the nation has so greatly honored me."

The rest of the portrait is filled up in a similar manner, and surrounded by likenesses of Washington, Tell, Frederick Barbarossa, Alexander the Great, Draco, and others. The whole is signed by the President and members of both Houses of Congress, and is to be presented in the form of a memento from them to the widow of Gen. Taylor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS DEBTS.

The Graphic publishes the following from its London correspondent in regard to the latest scandal about Albert Edward:

The Prince of Wales owes nearly a million of money. But it must not be supposed that his favorites are enriched by his generosity. The Prince, although on pleasure bent, has a frugal mind. It is probable that one of his lady friends cost him something handsome. The story is that he gave her £10,000 a year. She is now living in a very humble way, probably at a rate of £300 a year. When her establishment was broken up and sold by her creditors there was a great rush of purchasers, and competition fer certain articles in the house was lively. The three principal creditors of the Prince are the Duke of Sutherland; Mr. Poole, the tailor; and Mr. Lawson, the principal proprietor of the Daily Telegraph. The Prince had about a million of pounds saved up for him when he attained his majority. He has ever since had an income of about £120,000 a year. His wife is not extravagant. But now he is in debt to the tune of £850,000 or £1,000,000, and it is a great mystery where the money has gone to. In about twelve years he has managed to spend more than three and a quarter millions sterling, or nearly seventeen millions of dollars. He is anxious to get out of debt—or at least his creditors want their money. He applied to the late Government for assistance, but they refused to do anything. He has renewed his application to the present Government, and the matter is under consideration. One of the pleas he makes is that much of the money was spent in discharging duties that belonged to the Queen. There is something in this, but then if it be so the Queen should pay it and not the people. The Queen, I am told, has occasionally given considerable sums to the Prince. Just before the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh some of the creditors of that young gentleman (who is also in debt) pressed for their money, and threatened to make a row about it if they were not paid. The Queen came to the rescue, and paid £15,000 out of her own purse to satisfy these claims.

At the next session of Parliament a bill of some kind will be introduced for the relief of the Prince of Wales. Most probably it will consist of a vote of money and an authorization for the capitalization of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall for a certain number of years. These revenues amount to about £60,000 a year. A capitalist would do well to pay £500,000 down and take the revenues for ten years. By these means the money to pay the debts of the Prince might be raised, but he would in the meantime be deprived of half his income.

There has been a ridiculous story floating about town for a few days to the effect that now that the Princess of Wales has gone back to Denmark with her father she will remain there and that, tired of the continued infidelities of her husband, a quiet separation will be effected. I cannot think there is any foundation for the report.

LOUIS OF BAVARIA AND HIS LAKE ON THE HOUSE-TOP.

King Lewis has, it is said, entirely lost in these last few years the slenderness of figure and the youthful look which so lately distinguished him. He has become stout, and is now a large, finely-proportioned, and handsome man, instead of an elegant, poetic-looking boy. He is said to be in treaty with the Royal family of Prussia for the hand of the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, grandniece to the Emperor of Germany. He has not yet outgrown his mania for odd and whimsical follies, though he has not equaled, of late years, his notion of having a lake constructed on the roof of the Royal palace, where, I believe, it still exists, and whereon he meant, in imitation of Lohengrin, to sail in a boat drawn by swans. The architect, when summoned to receive his orders for his watery sky-parlor, declared at first that the thing could not be done. "But it must be done," quoth King Louis; and the "must" of Princes being still potential, even in this republican age, the lake was finally constructed. Then a new difficulty arose. The waters of the lake were not a pretty color. The King wanted them to be blue, after the orthodox fashion of poetic and romantic sheets of water. So the water was drawn off, and the sides and bottom of the tank painted blue, but still the water refused to show the proper azure tint. Then an infusion of indigo was tried and the lake looked blue enough in all conscience, but the unhappy swans got dyed the same tint by sailing upon its bosom, and presented a splotchy and streaky appearance, which was anything but romantic. So the modern Lohengrin had the tank refilled with pure water, and resigned himself to the idea of a colorless lake. The odd construction was at one time shown to stangers, but a traveling Frenchman once wrote to one of the Parisian papers a highly ludicrous account of it, which narrative, coming to the knowledge of the King, so incensed him that he forbade the guardians of the place ever to show his cherished lake again to strangers, and so a heartless and unsympathizing public is shut out from all prospect of ever again inspecting this marvel.—[Cor. Philadelphia Press.

MISS AGNES ETHEL, the actress, has been contesting her dentist's bill in one of the New York courts. It amounts to the trifling sum of $1,025.

VOICES OF THE DEAD.

A few snow-patches on the mountain side,
A few white foam-flakes from the ebbing tide,
A few remembered words of malice spent,
The record of some dead man's ill intent,—

They cannot hurt us, all their sting is gone,
Their hour of cold and bitterness is done;
Yet deepest snows and fiercest lashing seas
Bring not such cold or bitter thoughts as these.

A few soiled lilies dropped by childish hands,
A few dried orange-blooms from distant lands,
A few remembered smiles of some lost friend,
Few words of love some dear dead fingers penned,—

They are not beautiful for love to see,
And death's pale presence seems in them to be;
Yet never living blooms, most fresh and gay,
Fill us with thoughts of love so sweet as they.

—F. W. BOURDILLON.

VARIETIES.

IN Germany a prize amounting to $750 has been offered for the best hymn in honor of Prince Bismarck.

ACCORDING to the Galveston News the climate of Texas is particularly adapted to the cultivation of almonds.

MAN'S real friend is industry; it keeps him in health and brings him wealth, if systematically conducted, and kept within due compass.

A HEAVY gravestone, surmounted by a scroll of white marble, with the inscription, "General Thomas J. Jackson," marks the last resting place of the late Stonewall Jackson.

A GRAND baby show is to be held in Vermont next month. Among the judges will be the wives of Governor Weston, ex-Governor Straw and Smythe, and President Smith, of Dartmouth.

A WESTERN farmer complains that a hook and ladder company has been organized in his neighborhood. He states that the ladder is used after night in climbing into his chicken house, after which the hooking is done.

Do not pride yourself upon your wealth, for riches have wings; if there is anything upon which you have a right to be proud of, it is, your good conduct and your readiness to extend a helping hand to your fellow-men and your aid to public enterprises.

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of a good temper. It is like flowers springing up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Kind words and looks are the outward demonstration; patience and forbearance are the sentinels within.

ONE of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern times is thus recorded in a Savannah paper: "If a pail of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night approach it, &c.

Do not be too grasping and illiberal; it is well to bear in mind, that naked we came into the world, and in a winding-sheet and in a few boards we will be returned to the lap of mother earth. The wealth we leave to our heirs will be scattered, but our noble deeds will remain as a living memorial of our existence. Let our deeds be noble, and daily practiced as such.

"YOUR HONOR," said a prisoner to a Paris judge, "my lawyer is not here, and I request a delay of the case for eight days." "But," said the judge, "you were caught in the act of theft, what can any lawyer say for you?" "That is just what I should like to hear," said the prisoner, and the court laughed, but sentenced him to a year.

LAURA BERRY fell fainting in the school room at Carson, Nevada, recently. She had within three weeks committed to memory three hundred pages of history and two hundred of natural philosophy. The night before she and a classmate had not gone to bed at all, but studied through the night and until nine o'clock that morning. That was all the reason she fainted.

THE years 1871, 1872, and 1873 having been exceptionally bad ones for the production of wine in Germany, it is gratifying to learn that the present season is likely to prove exceptionally good, particularly as regards the choice growths of the Rheingan and the Moselle. Reports from these districts are very favorable, and the vintage is now believed to be beyond the possibility of injury by frost or any other natural cause.

THE Ogden Junction, a Mormon newspaper, says that the Latter-Day Saints who had contracted plural marriages never claimed anything more for those contracts than that they were unions under a religious order divinely authorized. They care nothing about the recognition of these unions by society at large. They hold them to be binding between the parties in the sight of heaven, and seek no sanction from human authority.

APROPOS of Barnum's balloon, Braquet, the aeronaut of Bordeaux, France, was about to make his 331st ascension recently, at Royan, when, by some accident, the order to "let go" was given too soon. The balloon in rising came in contact with a ladder, and the jerk dislodged Braquet, who was seated on his trapeze. He, however, caught the salvage rope, and by almost superhuman efforts had nearly gained the car, when the cord broke, and he fell from a height of three hundred yards and was killed, his body being horribly shattered.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Martha's Vineyard: "Mrs. Grant stood by the archway between the two parlors to receive. She was dressed in black silk, the skirt trimmed with narrow ruffles, while the overskirt and cuirass basque were entirely covered with jet embroidery, very finely and beautifully wrought. She wore a jabot of point lace at her throat, with a single pink rosebud laid in its folds; ear-rings of diamonds and jet, and jet side-combs in her black hair. Mrs. Grant is not to be called a homely woman, of course; but it is quite certain that she is not, either, a very handsome woman. A defect in one of her eyes, which is commonly known as cross-eyedness, injures her looks very much."

SOME curiosity was caused recently on the Boulevards, says Galignani, by the appearance of three women attired in a singular costume, viz., large zouave trousers, closed by gaiters, small grey paletots trimmed with black, and tall felt hats, who were stopping at the Grand Hotel. On inquiry they were found to be Mrs. Walker, an American medical practitioner, and two of her pupils. The lady is about fifty years of age, and the apostle of the emancipation of woman in the United State and belongs to the sect of the Bloomerists. She is said to be on her way to Turkey, where she has just accepted the post of private physician of the Sultan's seraglio.

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 42nd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—E. A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. P. BEDELL,
JOHN TIFZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE seat of Government is still waddling about the country.

WHY is it that Gov. Osborne of Kansas cannot get guns? Because the Indians are not voters.

THE Gazette prefers Mackey or Errett for U. S. Senators to Clymer or Wallace. Well, it is a matter of taste and a good deal owing to how a man was raised.

THERE are six State Ring and ten city Ring candidates on the Republican legislative ticket, according to the Gazette. As it is only a choice between sulphur and brimstone, the people will wring all their necks.

THE Gazette is itself again. It inscribes upon its banner the legend: "It is better to elect a dishonest Republican than an honest Democrat to office." Hence it endorses all the ticket, half of which it admits are the creatures of the State Ring.

TAXPAYERS should bear in mind that their taxes were more than doubled in 1874, and that the Chairman of the Finance Committee is of opinion that they will be largely increased if not doubled in 1875. Look at your tax receipts for 1874 and multiply the total by two, if you wish to realize the benefits of a continuance of Ring rule.

THE Gazette and Commercial yesterday by some inadvertency succeeded in getting into their columns the Associated Press dispatch concerning the terrible outrage committed upon two white ladies near Memphis by a pack of negro cut-throats. Such rank treason to the corrupt party in power, ought to be avenged and we have no doubt it will be, if the telegraph editors of those papers again allow such an item to slip in.

A NEGRO at Nicholasville, Kentucky and a negro in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, committed the same horrible crime against human nature, and they were both lynched by an infuriated populace. The Radical papers hereabout cite the Nicholasville case, as a reason why the United States Army should be sent into the South to put down the Democracy. But they draw no moral from the fate of the Bedford county negro other than to say; "served him right". Gov. Leslie has offered proper rewards for the Nicholasville murderers; Gov. Hartranft appears not to have heard of the Bedford county taking off.

JUST SO.

Senator Sherman in his recent speech before the Columbus Convention, said "What we most need is a very large reduction of local taxes—and still more, a limitation of the power of local taxation." That is just the point which strikes the taxpayer at this moment in all parts of the country, which has been under the domination of the Republican party for the past fourteen years. We know the citizens of Pittsburgh can say amen to the proposition, but they will certainly decline taking any further stock in the promises of those who annually increase local taxation until it is fast approaching confiscation.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In December, 1873, and prior thereto there was one of the most peculiar political campaigns that ever occurred in this State. It was between the people on one side and a corrupt political Ring, led by such men as Cameron, Mackey, Mann, Kemble and Errett on the other. The point in issue was the adoption or rejection of the present Constitution of the State. Cameron, Mackey & Co., knew that if the Constitution was adopted, and its provisions were rigidly enforced, not only would there be an end put to corrupt jobbery and the frauds of special legislation, but that past transactions would be brought to light sooner or later.

The rejection of the Constitution was therefore the object nearest their hearts. Ring leaders went over the State to stir up their tools to vote and work against its adoption, and on the day of election, resorted to their usual frauds upon the ballot-box in Philadelphia to secure its defeat. But despite all their attempts the Constitution was ratified by nearly 150,000 majority of the voters of the State. The Ringleaders finding themselves so signally defeated, resolved to lay low, and watch for an opportunity to thwart the people.

Whether the new Constitution is to be permitted to stand as a barrier between the State Ring, led by Cameron, Mackey & Co., and the rights of the people, is a problem to be solved at the November election. If the enemies of the new Constitution are elected this fall, it will be stripped of all its restrictions, and the frauds, jobbing and corruption that characterized the Legislature a few years ago will again blossom out in Harrisburg to the public detriment and to the State's ineffacable disgrace. If its friends are elected, it will be sustained and executed to the public benefit.

Who are its friends, and who are its enemies? Paxson, Allen, Olmstead and Beath, each and every one opposed its adoption and stand pledged to assist in its overthrow if elected to office. The men who controlled the Republican Convention at Harrisburg were its sworn enemies, and they ostracised every friend of the Constitution that was in the Convention. Here in Allegheny county, both the Republican candidates for Congress joined hands with the State Ring and worked and voted against its adoption. On the Republican legislative and county ticket there is not the name of a single man who did not take an active part in trying to secure the rejection of the Constitution, and who is pledged to the Ring to assist in its emasculation in the event he is elected. We make no exceptions from the top of the State ticked to the bottom of the county ticket. Every man upon them are and were the enemies of the new Constitution, and their active warfare against it was made a condition precedent to their nomination; and every Republican who favored its adoption was ignominiously kicked out of the nominating Conventions.

Nor will these candidates on the Republican ticket, nor Errett and Mackey and the other Ring leaders, have the temerity to deny that they fought against the adoption of the new Constitution and stand pledged against it to-day. On the other hand there is not a candidate on the Democratic ticket from Judge Woodward down to Charles Bryson but worked and voted for its adoption, and stand pledged to maintain it and see its provisions fully carried out. Now into whose hands will the people trust it? To the hands of its sworn enemies, or to the hands of its friends?

Less than a year ago the Gazette professed to be friendly to the Constitution, and aided in exposing the rascalities of the Ring. To-day it flies at its mast head the Ring ticket, every man on which is pledged to work the overthrow of that Constitution. Those independent Republicans who in December last refused to respond to the lash of the Ring, and voted for its adoption, should reflect well upon the effect of electing its enemies to office. By so doing they throw away all the fruits of last December's victory, and put it in the power of the Ring to undo in the Legislature what they failed to accomplish by wholesale frauds on the ballot-box in Philadelphia.

We desire to fully impress this matter upon the minds of the voters of both parties. The main issue in the present campaign is: Shall the Constitution, with its restrictions against special legislation, unjust taxation and fraud and corruption generally, be permitted to stand, or shall it be overthrown, and the old reign of rascality be re-inaugurated? If the Ring ticket, pledged to its overthrow, is elected, then it will be overthrown. There is but one way to sustain it, and that is to elect its friends who are pledged to its maintainaece and faithful execution.

THREE TIMES.

There is no use in pooh-poohing the third term business for Grant. He has a party at work feeling public opinion in a systematic way, which may amount to much or little, but the fact cannot be ignored. The latest effort in that direction, purports to have been written by a Philadelphian to the Grant National Club of Atlanta, Ga., presenting rather adroitly all the points likely to be raised in the discussion, but depending mainly upon the following:

Looking at the present disturbed state of parties in this country, it would be almost marvelous to suppose that there could be such a unanimity of feeling concentrated upon a single man of either of the great political parties, that have antagonized each other so fiercely for so many years, to give anything like a sure prospect of success to a Democratic or Republican nominee, "pure and simple," in 1876.

Let us pause and examine this proposition. In the extreme East we find both parties "playing fast and loose," upon the questions of finance and a tariff, as well as the temperance question, whilst in New York and the Middle States, except Pennsylvania, a like state of things exists. In Pennsylvania we have, on the financial question, inflationists and contractionists in both parties, whilst they are alike upon the subject of a tariff for protection In the West and Northwest we find the Democratic and Republican parties striving for the popular favor with equal zeal as free-traders or anti-tariff men, anti monopolists, anti-land-grantists, temperance, and anti-temperance men.

In the Southwest we find a heterogeneous medley, as difficult as some abstruse problem in algebra; whilst in the South you have an admixture of Democracy, with a White-Man's party tendency, which seeks to inaugurate a war of caste or races, and a Republicanism that is as factious almost as the Southern Democracy, and which seems to lack the true spirit of Republicanism in all its essential features.

Followed by nine reasons why Grant should be retained another and another term, concluding as follows:

For the foregoing cogent reasons, and many others I could name, I am in favor of Gen. Grant for a third term, whether he desires it or not (and I believe that he does not). In making this frank avowal I know that I but echo the wish of a large majority of the people, who, like myself, honor him for his fidelity to his flag and his country,—his steady courage and iron will, as well as his unostentatious straightforwardness, in his intercourse with all classes of men; and for his strict adherence to his promises to administer the Government according to the requirements of the Constitution, which must ever be the safeguard of the Republic.

The Republican leaders confounded by the rapid disintegration of the party, are becoming very anxious to find a man to take Grant's place, he has not yet appeared upon the surface, and utter ruin stares them in the face, unless the prejudices of the rank and file can be overcome in relation to a third term. Among the appeals made, there is none more ridiculous than that which asserts, unless the Republican party continues him, the Democracy will immediately present his name. That possibility passed forever with the first nomination. The National Democracy is not reduced to any such strait, neither is it disorganized, demoralized or without statesmen to bear the banner in the next Presidential conflict. The Republican party may be obliged to take Grant, and we incline to the opinion he is the strongest man it has, but his majority of the popular vote at his last election demonstrated the fact that it was less than the negro vote in the United States. Is he any stronger now?

WHY IS IT?

We fail to find anything in either the Gazette or Commercial commendatory of the colored mass meeting at Franklin school house. Why they should pass over in silence the firey eloquence of the orators who there assembled, is a difficult matter to understand. They should have had their reporters on hand to have given the speeches in full, for the edification of the friends of Civil Rights. Mr. Derry's sentiments were worthy of preservation. He advocated the doctrine of banishing colored men who voted the Democratic ticket from the country. Now, there is an original idea for the Radical leaders. If they will adopt Mr. Derry's plan and send Democratic voters into exile as fast as they are detected there is nothing to prevent the Radical party from continuing in uninterrupted power.

Then Mr. Smith, another colored orator, has an original idea on the subject of preventing Democratic majorities. He piously hopes that whenever a colored man "goes to vote the Democratic ticket, as he goes to put it in the ballot-box, God Almighty will strike him dead on the spot." Suppose that the pious prayer of the sanguinary Smith was answered, would it not be a cheering sight to the Radical soul to see a number of colored voters lying dead around the polls on the 3d of November, with their unvoted Democratic ballots in their hands?

The only difference between the colored orator, Mr. Smith, and the colored men of Gibson county, Tennesse, is that Mr. Smith thinks that the Almighty ought to kill Democratic voters, while in Gibson county they concluded that the negroes were especially charged with the execution of the work. The negro Hillon, who now languishes in jail, no doubt believed that it was the duty of the Almighty to kill a few policemen, and getting tired of waiting, he drew his pistol and shot officer Weimer dead. To us the reticence of the Gazette and Commercial touching such sentiments is strange. Why do they not either approve or disapprove of them?

The treatment of Mr. Louden by the Franklin school house meeting was hardly in keeping with the professions of the orators who spoke on the occasion. He simply told the truth about General Negley, when he said that he (Negley) was unfriendly to the passage of the Civil Rights bill. But no sooner had Mr. Louden thus expressed himself, than he was put down and denounced as an enemy in the camp. The managers of the meeting were in favor of free speech just so long as raving denunciations of the Democratic party were indulged in, but no further.

We have referred to this matter at length, first, to show the colored people of Pittsburgh with what contempt the Gazette and Commercial treat their public expressions of opinion; second, that the people generally may have an idea of the violent opinions indulged in by a very small minority of the voters in the county, and, third, to suggest to the colored men themselves that they are doing anything else but furthering their own interests. It is not proposed to deprive the negro of the rights and privileges conferred on him by law. The Democratic party is in favor of him enjoying his rights, and gives him the unrestricted privilege to vote with the Radical party as long as he pleases, or as long as he feels it to his interest to do so. But at the same time Democrats claim the right to enjoy their own views on political subjects, and are not ready to admit that they ought to be banished from the land, or struck dead with thunderbolts, for voting the ticket of their choice.

We may frankly say to the colored man that the whites of this country, regardless of party, with the exception of the Radical leaders, are getting tired of him as a disturbing element in politics. He has been set free, and enfranchised with every political right enjoyed by the white man. Having done that, the white man feels that he has done his duty, and does not feel disposed to overturn society by compelling a social intermixture of the races by law. The negro is protected in all of his civil and legal rights, and now the white man feels that it is about time to look after his own, and the general interests of the public. It is not personal but public questions that are to be settled at the polls.

THE JEWEL OF CONSISTENCY.

Our Republican contemporaries hereabout, and the organs of the party generally throughout the country have been indulging in a free denunciation of the Ohio Democracy for their "repudiation" proclivities on the question of paying the 5-20 bonds in legal tender notes. The following is the expression of the late Democratic Convention at Columbus, on this subject:

That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bond-holder.

The Republican Convention, which met in Columbus a week later, under the lead of Senator Sherman declared this to be flat repudiation, and denounced the Democracy therefor in round terms. Their organs elsewhere caught up the cry, and have ever since been howling it in the ears of the people. Suppose, however, that we enquire into the consistency of the Ohio Republicans on this very subject. To show exactly how consistent they are, we quote from the Republican platforms of 1868 and 1874 as follows:

1868	1874
"That the Republican party pledges itself to the all forms of open or covert faithful payment of the public debt according to the law, and we hereby ex press our conviction that, according to the laws under which the twenty-five bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country, which may be legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds."	"Resolved, We denounce repudiation, and declare that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was created, as declared in the act of Congress of March 18, 1869."

We respectfully ask those howling dervishes of Radicalism to demonstrate wherein the Ohio Democracy are more in favor of "repudiation" than the Ohio Republicans on the question of paying the 5-20 bonds? It is true that at their last Convention the Radicals turned round and gave the lie to their past professions, but if they are to have a new set of principles every year, who can afford to put any faith in them? Consistency is one of the jewels that the Ohio Radicals cannot lay claim to.

OUT WITH IT.

There has been Addition, Division and Silence in regard to the Evans steal, let us now have the particulars of the division, and judging from the following item which we find in a Philadelphia journal it is possible the public may learn something, that is if the court is disposed to talk.

There is a prospect that the public may soon be informed of the disposition made by Geo. O. Evans of the $291,000 which he retained out of the funds collected by him on account of Pennsylvania war claims. Before leaving Harrisburg, on Friday, for Philadelphia, he is said to have stated that he had given to the Court a full account of the disposition made of this money. If this is so, it ought to be made public. The people have a right to the full statement, even if it should damage the characters of the living or the memories of the dead.

IN denouncing the Civil Rights Bill Brownlow, in a letter to the New York Tribune, thus describes its effect upon the voters of that State:

As might be anticipated, so exciting a contest in a Southern State upon such an issue has been attended with riots and bloodshed, and the killing and wounding of many men. The result of the election is the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, a defeat from which the party cannot recover within the next five years, and from which it will not probably recover during the lifetime of the present generation. As a sample of the revolution which has taken place, I will mention that in the county in which I reside, where we had 1,000 Republican majority, the Democracy have elected their ticket by 700 majority. In Shelby county, where the Republican ticket was triumphant at an election a year ago by about 1,000 majority, the Democratic ticket was recently elected by about 5,000 majority. Thousands of ex-Union soldiers, who never before or since the war voted other than a Republican ticket, went to the polls vehemently cursing the Republican majority in Congress, and deposited their ballots for original secessionists against their comrades in the Union army, swearing as they did so that they would never again vote with a party which supported the co-education of the races.

ACCORDING to "a Washingtn correspondent nearly all the reports issued by the agricultural department said to set forth the actual showing of the crops are made up in the office, by a clerk detailed for the purpose, whose only data, aside from a limited correspondence, is such as he may glean from the newspapers. The complaint is general that the usefulness of the department has been impaired by the limited appropriations to such an extent that it is no longer relied upon as a source of intelligent information or hardly any subject under its control. The commissioner, too, is said to be so deficient in agricultural matters that he is unable to present the claims of the department for assistance properly before Congress."

THERE is no law whatever for Gen. Grant's present action in sending troops to the Southern States, except the law of his own good pleasure.—N. Y. Sun.

THERE is seldom more truth told in a like number of lines, than is contained in the following paragraph clipped from the Memphis Ledger of Saturday:

Two of the most damnable cases of rape were recently committed by negroes upon white women in Middle Tennessee, and the perpetrators made good their escape. The Northern papers have not heard of these outrages at all; they are looking on the other side of the color line for something that will make political capital. A hundred such cases might occur in a single county, and they would not think of asking the President to send troops there to protect white women and assist in ferreting out the criminals. This shows their unfairness and their real desire to find pretexts for oppressing, reconstructing and robbing the South. They rejoice when they hear that a negro is killed, and at heart deplore the enforcement of the law and the harmony that prevails between the two races when left free from outside interference.

THE negro troubles which occurred about ten years ago in Jamaica seem likely to be renewed. The island contains about 440,000 negroes and 15,000 whites. The colored people demanded rights which were denied them, and when they attempted to frighten the authorities into yielding they were promtly put down by military force. About 2,000 negroes perished and the lesson had its effect during the past decade. Now they are rebellious again.

THERE is much excitement in St. Paul over the embezzlement of Ex-Auditor McIlrath, which amounts to over $100,000 The Pioneer says: "The discoveries already made are but a mere drop in the bucket. There is nobody who doubts but the real amount of robbing will approximate, if not exceed, half a million."

THE friends of ex-Governor Bigler, who has been very ill, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A DISPATCH from Bedford, Pa., reports that in the election of Republican delegates for Congressmen there is a tie vote between John Cessna and J. B. Williams.

THE following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Forrest county: Assembly J. Winans; Associate Judge, G. S. Siggins; Treasurer, S. D. Hunt; Commissioner, Eli Berlin; Auditor, J. A. Albangh.

GOV. TAYLOR of Wisconsin is spoken of as a candidate for United States Senator, in place of Carpenter. The Governor is supported by the honest Republicans of his State, and is believed to be opposed to the gag law.

THE New York Evening Post, speaking of the defeat of Poland, says: "When Vermont leads off with such conspicuous examples of independent voting, there is certainly good hope for the future of political affairs."

THE Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial, Republican, refuses to support Representative Phillips for re-election, because he is "the unscrupulous and corrupt representative of the Railroad and Indian rings of Kansas."

W. D. WOOLSLAYER thus addresses himself to the miners:

"Don't forget that the Hon. John W. Latta without solicitation done all in his power to pass your screen bill in 1873. See his record and support him for Lieutenant Governor as he did your screen bill."

IT is thought that Hon. Reverdy Johnson will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland district. He does not seek the nomination, but it is thought would accept it, if tendered. The people of his district can never go astray by selecting so distinguished a gentleman.

THE Democratic Convention of Montgomery county, at Norristown, Pa., Monday nominated E. L. Acker as candidate for Congressman in the Seventh District Others from the Convention met subsequently and nominated Henry P. Chapman as their candidate.

NOTWITHSTANDING that Iowa gave Grant 60,000 majority the St. Paul Pioneer informs us that there are well grounded hopes that not only will the opposition ticket for State officers be elected, but that a majority of the Congressional delegation of the same party will be chosen.

THE Democrats of Elk county have put in nomination the following ticket: Congress, L. A. Mackey, (Subject to District Conference); Assembly, Sebastian Wramer; Sheriff, Philip W. Hays, Commissioner, Michael Widert; Auditor, Norman G. Bundy.

CONVER of the Forest Press, says that the Radical candidates for office in Forest county are "men who would twist their last inch of shirt tail into a torch in January to make a light to guide them to place and power," The members of the Pittsburg Ring can retire now.

THE prospects are that the Liberal Republican Convention, to be held at Albany to-morrow, 9th inst., will be a very slimly attended affair. The majority of the Liberals are cordially co-operating with the Democracy, and have no disposition to go into an independent movement of any kind.

THE Cincinnati Times (Republican,) thinks the renomination of Garfield, who "reported, spoke, and voted for the salary-grab at the critical juncture when his influence either way would have been decisive," will have a demoralizing and weakening effect upon the other districts in Ohio.

THE Boston Post appeals to the Maine Democrats to do their best. It says: "Mr. Blaine begs the Republicans of Maine to remember that if they allow Governor Dingley's majority to run down to 8,000 or 9,000 the effect on other States will be discouraging, and intimates pretty plainly that a small majority will place at hazard Republican control in the Forty-fourth Congress. Democrats, 'up and at them'."

THE Democracy of Pike county have made the following nominations: Congress, George H. Rowland; President Judge, Daniel M. VanAuken; Assembly, E. B. Eldred; Sheriff, R. B. Thrall; Commissioner, George Geyer; Coroner, H. C. Knealing; Auditor A. Griswold; Surveyor, John Layton. The nominations for Congressman and Judge are subject to the decision of district conferences.

THE Democracy of Beaver county on Monday nominated the following ticket: Congress, Thomas Farley, subject to district conference; Assembly, Joseph Graff, of Beaver Falls, and R. S. Kennedy, of Hopewell township; Prosecuting Attorney, J. M. Buchanan; Commissioner, Andrew Carothers; County Surveyor, M. C. Nye; Poor House Director, Thos. Russell; Auditor, John Connell; Trustees of Academy, M. Wilson and John Glass. Wm. B. Dunlap of Beaver, was made chairman of the County Committee.

THE result of the election in Wyoming furnishes an additional proof of the inability of the Republican party to hold its own at the elections this year. The majority by which the Democratic candidate for Congress carried the Territory two years ago has been more than doubled, probably reaching 600 against 227 in 1872. As the Territory casts less than 4,000 votes, this gain is quite a noticeable one.

A REPUBLICAN candidate for Congress in Tennessee has expressed the opinion to some of the Washington correspondents that not more than one of the entire delegation from that State in the Forty-fourth Congress will be a Republican. The one candidate considered certain of election is Roderick Random Butler, the Cadet-broker. The Civil-Rights bill, of course, is the special grievance.

A WRITER in the Boston Globe gives a view of Massachusetts politics which has not heretofore been considered. He says that the Butler Republican in Essex county are determined, if the General should be defeated, to throw their influence for Gaston, the probable Democratic candidate for Governor, and that possibly such a notion might enter the heads of all the Butler Republicans throughout the State.

GEORGE S. HOUSTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, served fourteen years in Congress before the war, during part of which time he was Chairman of the Ways and Means and Judiciary Committees. After the war he was chosen United States Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat on account of political disabilities. He is a man of great wealth, to which he is steadily adding by lucrative practice at the bar, and as a public speaker he has no superior in Alabama.

THE next State election will be held in Maine on Monday, September 14, and the principal candidates are as follows:

Democratic.	*Republican.*
GOVERNOR.	
Joseph Titcomb,	Nelson Dingley, Jr.
CONGRESS.	
Bion Burdbury,	1. John H. Burleigh,
Philo Clark,	2. William P. Frye,
E. K. O'Brien,	3. J. G. Blaine,
G. L. Boynton,	4. S. F. Hersey,
Charles A. Spofford.	5. Eugene Hale,

THE Blair county (Pa.) Democratic Convention, held on Monday, nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Col. John C. Everhart, Dr. H. C. Christy: District Attorney—A. V. Dively; Register and Recorder—Abraham Lingenfelter; Treasurer—Christ. Hauser; Commissioner—Alexander Carothers; Auditor—Silas Maus; Director of the Poor—Joseph Riddle; Surveyor—Captain Francis Cassiday. A resolution declaring Jesse R. Crawford the choice of the Blair county Democracy for Congress was adopted. Wm. C. Bayley of Hollidaysburg was elected Chairman of the County Committee.

OBITUARY.

FRANCIAS PIERRE GUILLAUME GUIZOT.

This distinguished historian and statesman died on the 8th inst. He was born in the year 1787, at Nimes, France, and was the son of an advocate who was guillotined during the French Revolution. He was educated at Geneva, and was a student of remarkable aptitude, having mastered several languages at the age of twelve years. He went to Paris in 1805 with a view of following the practice of law, but did not enter upon it. In 1809 he published his first book—"French Synonyms,"—and afterward the "Lives of the French Poets." In 1812 he was appointed Professor of Modern History at Sorbonne, by Napoleon 1. With the fall of Napoleon he came into place under the Bourbon dynasty, and served successively as Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, and Director General of the Administration.

Being of the Liberal school, he lost power with the assassination of the Duc de Berri in 1819, and devoted himself to writing pamphlets against the rigorous government of M. Villele. In 1830 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and opposed Louis X. He was Secretary of the Interior under Louis Phillippe, and afterward in 1832 Minister of Public Instruction. He continued a leading member of all succeeding administrations until his overthrow by the revolution of 1848, when he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Among his greatest historical work are the "History of the English Revolution," and the "History of Civilization in Europe." He ranked among the most forcible of the French writers.

"DE PERVISIONS, JOSIAR."

A COUPLE OF LINCOLN COUNTY DARKIES EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS.

[Fayetteville Express.]

A sapient-looking Fayetteville darkey, oscillating between twenty and twenty-five summers, overtook an old negro on the street the other day, and wedging him in a fence corner, proceeded to acquaint him with all the gorgeous provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Young Africa imparted to old Africa a fund of valuable information "thusly":

"Well, Uncle Billy, Sumner's Swivel Rights bill has passed de Senate ob de United States without a murmur."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we colored pussons is gwine to see whose pervisions is in de pot. We are gwine to be allowed to ride free on de railroads, smoke in de ladies' car, and put our feet on de perrussions ob de seats whenever we dam please."

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to stop at de hotels and set at de head ob de table, and hab de biggest slices ob de chickens, and lay around in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make the trosh hustle demselves and wait on us widout grumblin'; and whenever de boss ob de concern shoves a bill at us, we'll hab him sent to Washington and obscured in de plenipotentiary."

"Is *dat so*, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to go to de white schools and set up on de flatform wid de teacher and learn gehorraphy, trigger-manometry, gehominy, Latin, Dutch, French; Choctow, algeebray, rheumatics, de rule of thrice, and de diarrhea."

"Good God! is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to be buried in italic coffins wid looking-glasses on top ob dem, and dey will hab to carry us on a hoearse to de grabeyard and bury us on top ob de white folks, so when de day ob resurrection am arrived and de angel Gabriel come tootin' along, he'll sing out troo his trumpet, 'All ob you colored gemmen rise fust!' And say, Uncle Billy, de pervisions of dat bill——!"

"What's dat you say 'bout pervisions, Josiar?"

"Well, Uncle Billy, as I was gwine on to state, de pervisions of dat bill—"

"Stop right dare, Josiar. You say dare's pervisions in dat bill?"

"Jesso, Uncle Billy. De pervisions of de bill—"

"*Stop* right dare Josiar. If dare's pervisions in dat bill, I want a sack ob flour dis berry minnit. Dam de smokin' in de ladies car, and de gehography, and de Latin, and deitalic coffins! I want der pervisions, Josiar. Dey's all dare is in de bill wuff a dam cent!"

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A FINE vein of marble has been discovered in Lebanon county.

A RICH vein of potter's clay has been discovered near Liberty, Lycoming county.

FIFTY-FOUR rails were made in sixty-eight minutes at the Bethlehem rail mill on Friday last.

A YOUTH of Dunbar, Fayette county, received a broken arm on Monday afternoon last, while playing in a stone quarry.

ON Friday a little boy named Willie Fisher aged eight years was killed at Corry by falling off and being run over by a wagon.

THERE is a house in Washington township, Fayette county, which has been occupied constantly since 1800, and in which there has not occurred a single death. The building should be rented for a hospital.

THE barn of Mr. D. Wessler, of Elklick township, Somerset county, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights go, together with its entire contents. Loss estimated at about $2,000.

THE Crane Iron Company, Lehigh county, have notified their employees of another reduction on and after the 12th instant; keepers receiving $2 00 per day, helpers $1 85 and fillers $1 75.

MRS. MARY HOY and her children, of Reading, have just secured a verdict of $6,540 against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the killing of Augustus Hoy, the husband and father.

ON Tuesday night of last week a horse valued at $150 was stolen from the premises of William Raney in East Finley township. The owner followed the missing animal and captured him in a village named West Virginia. The thief, Conrad Orr, was also captured at Sunfish, Belmont county, West Virginia.

SAYS the Greenville Advance: It is expected that within the next ten days the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad will be completed to New Hope, twelve miles below Harrisville, the present terminus. This extension will largely increase the business of the road, as it runs directly to the extensive coal mines just being opened in that section.

SAYS the Sharpsville Advertiser: The Allen Furnace is now doing remarkably well, under the efficient management of Mr. Jacob Merchant. During the first week in August she made 190 tons; second week, 190 tons; third week, 193 tons; fourth week 201 tons—all No. 1 iron. For a twelve-foot bosh furnace, this is certainly a good run.

SAYS the Ebensburg Freeman. Water in sufficient quantity to supply the engine was struck by the artesian well folks on Tuesday, at the depth of 165 feet, and work on the well proper was begun on the day following, and has already attained a depth of fifty odd feet, the last four or five of which penetrate solid rock.

WILLIAM RAY, of Greene township, Mercer county, raised on 4½ acres of land the present season, 48 bushels and 37 pounds of flax seed, and eighty-three hundred and seventy pounds of mowed flax straw, which at eight dollars per ton, amounts to thirty-three dollars and forty-eight cents. The seed at one dollar and seventy cents per bushel amounts to eighty-two dollars and seventy-one cents. Total, one hundred and sixteen dollars and nineteen cents.

SAYS the Butler Herald: On Sunday night last some whelp in human shape—we can't call him villain, that's too honorable—entered the stable of constable Nat. McCandless, on the old Mercer road, and chopped and haggled both hind legs of a $150 mare in such a manner as made it necessary to shoot her. Both legs were badly cut and the bones smashed completely. It is supposed that revenge is at the bottom of it.

WHILE standing upon the track in the vicinity of Penn station, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday afternoon a man named John Hirsh was struck and instantly killed by the Pacific Express west. The engineer of the train failed to notice the man owing to a short curve at that place. The deceased lived in Chicago where he leaves a wife and two children. He was in the employ of Shamburg & Co., the stock dealers. The remains were sent to Chicago on Wednesday.

ON Tuesday of last week as Mrs. J. F. Johnson of Masontown, Fayette county, was preparing dinner, she sent her children into a field to play. The smallest child however, a boy aged one year and ten months, stopped under the porch to play. Mrs. Johnson picked up a pot filled with boiling water to empty it, and as the utensil was hot she hastened to the end of the porch and dashed the water upon the child. The little one looked up at its mother, approached and received the boiling water on the face, part of the liquid going down its throat. It died in a few hours afterwards.

OHIO NEWS.

JUDGE McCULLOCH, of Mansfield, exhibits a diminutive specimen of a horned frog which was sent him by mail from Sherman, Texas.

WHILE plowing in a street in Upper Sandusky, one day last week, a laborer exhumed a human skeleton that had evidently been buried there for years.

CONFIDENCE men are at work among the farmers in Coshocton county, and several promissory notes have been given by a number of them for agencies.

ON Monday of last week Mr. John Nichols of East Lancaster was run over by a locomotive near the yards of the C. & M. V. Railroad, and was instantly killed.

ON Monday evening of last week Frank Boyle, of Mansfield, was fatally injured while attempting to couple cars at Defiance. His funeral took place on the following Wednesday.

THE barn of Mr. Frederick Boyer, of Mifflin township, Richland county, was totally consumed by fire one night last week. All this year's crop of wheat and hay, garnered in the barn, was also destroyed.

MR. JAMES CARROLL, SR., an old and much esteemed citizen of Washington township, Richland county, died on Tuesday night of last week. Mr. Carroll was born in Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., in 1801 and moved to Ohio in 1855.

THE Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad Company maintain a hospital at Steubenville for the care and treatment of such employees or passengers as may receive injuries on this end of the road. The institution is under charge of Mr. B. D. Worthington.

THE residence of Mr. James E. Cox, at Mansfield, was entered by burglars one night recently and a lot of valuable jewelry was stolen. On the same night the residence of Mr. James P. McElroy, on the Ashton road near Mansfield, was burglarized of a lot of clothing.

THE residence of Joel Winsinger, of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, was destroyed by fire one day last week. Mr. Winsinger and his wife were absent at the time, and the fire was communicated from the stove, in which a rousing fire had been built to cook some meat for the farm hands.

POLITICAL.

A Big Convention Day.

TEXT OF PLATFORMS ADOPTED.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The Express says: In the beginning of next month, a new Democratic organization will be formed. It will consist mainly of all adherents of the Apollo Hall organization, and will take in any disaffected Tammany men who may desire to join.

The leading spirits in the new organization are said to be Samuel J. Courtney ex-United States District Attorney, ex-Judge Barrett, Judge Bixby, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Frank M. Bixby, Alderman Morheimer, Coroner Flynn and others. The new organization counts upon a large number of converts from Tammany, namely, such men as may be disappointed with the present leaders or proceedings of that body. One of the leaders states that the organization will not under any circumstances make, bargain or contract with custom house men, but will contract themselves in holding the balance of power and sending their candidates into the field trusting to popular support for success.

ARKANSAS.

SESSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, September 8.—The Democratic State Convention met at the State House at twelve o'clock to-day.

Hon. J. N. Cypert, of White county, was made Temporary President, and Col. S. B. Reardon, of Pulaski, Temporary Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the Convention took a recess for one hour.

On re-assembling, the Committee not being ready to report, a further recess was taken until four o'clock.

On assembling again, and the Committee still being out, a further recess was taken till eight o'clock. If the Committee report the Convention will hardly do more than effect an organization to-night.

LITTLE ROCK, September 9.—The Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization last night by the election of D. L. Kilgore of Columbia as President, and C. G. Newman of Jefferson as Secretary. The Convention was in session until after twelve o'clock on the policy of adopting a resolution pledging the members to abide the action of the Convention.

On reassembling this morning the discussion was resumed. Finally, the following platform was agreed upon:

PLATFORM RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Little Rock, framed a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, and the same has been submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th day of October, A. D., 1874, and, whereas, in the opinion of this Convention the Constitution, so submitted, is just, liberal and wise and will secure to the State peace and prosperity if properly enforced, therefore,

Be it resolved, First—That the people be, and they are earnestly requested and advised to use their best effort to secure the ratification of of such Constitution and to have the same carried into effect and enforced according to its letter, meaning and spirit.

Second—That in this movement, all persons within the State, desiring her future welfare, regardless of past issues and differences, are cordially invited to secure the equality of all men before the law, honesty and capability in the administration of every public duty, the speedy and just punishment of every crime, the purity and freedom of the ballot, the advancement and perpetuation of public education, economy in every department of the government and the rightful use of every perogative of power to the end that the protection of the rights of the whole people shall be complete.

Third—That this Convention pledges its unabated exertions to secure the adoption of such a constitution, as well as the election of thepersons nominated by it for the different officers on the State ticket.

GOVERNOR BAXTER NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.

After settling some minor questions, nominations for Governor were declared to be in order. Elisha Baxter and several other names were placed in nomination. On the first ballot, Baxter received 51 votes, scattering, 17. Baxter was declared to be the nominee amid the wildest excitement, and a committee appointed to wait on him. The committee soon returned with a letter from the Governor stating that he endorses the platform of the Convention, and was in sympathy with the people as represented in the Democratic Convention, and would co-operate with them, but he deemed it best for the interest of the State to decline the nomination, although a nomination was equivalent to an election, and had been tendered to him by an overwhelming majority. On the reading of this letter there was the wildest excitement. Delegates who had before opposed the Governor commenced changing votes until the vote by which he was nominated was made unanimous, all of them declaring that Baxter was a greater and better man than they had ever given him credit for.

After this a motion was made and carried without a dissenting voice, renominating Baxter by acclamation, and a committee appointed to wait on him and again tender him the nomination without any dissent.

Hon. E. H. English, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief Justice by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned till eight o'clock to-morrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, September 7.—The enrolled copy of the New Constitution was to-day read at length in the Convention, and signed by all the members but seven Republicans. During the session the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It is said and believed that the Constitutional Convention of the State of Arkansas, composed of representative men of the State, and, whereas, the desire to give expression to the sentiment of the people of our State, and, whereas, it has been said and published that, on account of the turbulence, lawlessness and animosity to loyal men of the United States Government, they could not live in security and peace in the State of Arkansas, therefore be

Resolved, That, in the supremacy of the law and its faithful and just administration alone are found all safeguards of the sacred and inalienable rights of man, and the hope of peace, prosperity and the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and that we do, and will forever, discountenance the reprobate, and unqualifiedly condemn lawlessness, violence and outrage, wheresoever and whensoever found, and that we demand, in the name of the State, equal protection, equal justice and equal rights, all from the highest to the lowest, and without regard to race, color or previous condition, and we unqualifiedly and unreservedly pledge ourselves to the same.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely regret and condemn all brutal outrages committed in violation alike of the law of humanity and the peace of the country.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate and deplore all collusion between the white and colored people of this or any State, and that we regard those who cherish a disposition to produce a conflict between the two races as enemies to the peace, prosperity and good government of the State.

Resolved, That, in the utmost good faith we earnestly and cordially invite good citizens from every part of our great country and elsewhere, who may feel disposed to come to our State and cast lots with us, and guarantee them protection in the enjoyment of all the rights of man in civilized life.

The Convention got through all its business to-day. It will meet in the morning to hear the journals read, when an adjournment will be had until the 20th of October, seven days after the election on the new Constitution. Should the Constitution be ratified it will stand adjourned sine die.

NEBRASKA.

SESSION OF THE INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

OMAHA, September 8.—The Independent State Convention met at Lincoln this afternoon. The attendance was small, and but little general interest was felt therein. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions not having reported up to ten o'clock, the Convention adjourned without having made any nominations.

OMAHA, September 9.—J. W. Davis of Douglass, for Congressman, J. B. Gardner of Richardson for Governor, Henry Weib of Buffalo for Secretary of State, were nominated by the Independents in Convention at Lincoln to-day. The platform favors specie payments as soon as possible, cheap transportation, opposes further land grants to railroads, favors a reduction of the taxes and a tariff for revenue, against potent monopoly and favors uniform license laws.

General interest is manifested in the Democratic State Convention to be held at Lincoln to-morrow. Many delegates are already in the city.

A NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS WITHDRAWS.

YANKTON, D. T., September 9.—Dr. W. Burleigh, the Democratic anti-monopoly candidate for Congress, in a card to-day withdraws from the contest, assigning as a reason the want of the support of the Democracy which he relied upon, and the uselessness of running against the well organized Republican party without the united support of both anties and Democrats. This leaves the field clear to J. P. Kidder, Republican and E. W. Miller, Democratic nominee. This withdrawal is a virtual admission on the part of Dr. Burleigh and his friends of the election of Judge Kidder.

George H. Hand has been appointed Secretary of Dakota, and Oscar Whitney Register of the Land Office here, positions in which they have been changed only.

VERMONT.

POLAND WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST.

RUTLAND, September 9.—Judge Poland will publish a letter in the Rutland Herald to-morrow withdrawing his name from the contest for Congress in the Second district. He states at some length the causes which have led to his political defeat, and says that if he had known certainly that Dennison had intended to be a candidate, he should have withdrawn his name before the Convention, but as the Convention was fairly conducted, and he received nearly a unanimous nomination, he supposed the contest was ended. He denies emphatically the use of improper influences to secure an election, and says that his course upon matters stigmatized as salary grabbing, Credit Mobilier, whitewashing and press gagging will bear the closest scrutiny, and has no desire to change it. He refers to his laborious career in Congress, and says that if he could believe that the district had lost confidence in his integrity, it would give him great pain. He expresses his gratitude for the long continued favor and confidence exhibited by the people of the district. If that confidence is no longer felt, he has the consolation of believing that its withdrawal has not been merited by any act or omission of his.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

WORCESTER, September 8.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to morrow are united upon Wm. Gaston, of Boston, for the first place on the ticket but there is considerable canvassing for other places.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER September 9.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning and is largely attended. Leverett Saltonstall was chosen President, and delivered a brief opening address.

After the completion of the organization, Hon. Wm. Gaston, of Boston was nominated for Governor, and Wm. S. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention then adjourned.

Upon reassembling, the State ticket was completed as follows: For Secretary of State—Benj. F. Wills, of Williamstown; Treasurer—Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Auditor—C. Osgood Moore, of Newburyport; Attorney General — Waldo Colburn, of Dedham.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the Democratic platform in full:

Resolved, First — Unswerving devotion and fidelity to the Constitution of the United States as the only guarantee of safety and tranquility to the Union, equal political rights for all races, colors and conditions of men; to this end, and to secure perfect harmony and reconciliation by which only the Union can be maintained, we openly denounce any and all federal interference with popular elections in every State, and we heartily condemn the conduct of those who, under any pretense or guise, disgrace themselves and their country by lawless acts of violence against the colored race in the Southern States as also these carpet-baggers who have for years past eaten up the substance of the people they have oppressed and deceived.

Second—That speedy resumption of specie payments is alike demanded by honor, and recognized by all civilized nations of the world, as the only sound and healthy basis of currency.

Third—Firm and unwavering opposition to sumptuary laws, as founded in the worst spirit of coercion and prohibition, two agencies of despotism and arbitrary power, and we especially oppose the so-called prohibitory law and its accessories as impotent for good and powerful for evil alike to private and public morals.

Fourth—Stringent, judicious and efficacious laws for the restriction and regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, impartially and faithfully enforced, is the only practical legal restraint against the evil of intemperance.

Fifth—Proper respect for the will of the people as expressed through their representatives, as opposed to executive interference and arbitrary power.

Sixth—Vigorous reform in State affairs, reduction of expenses and strict economy, abolition of all useless and unnecessary rings and commissions including the State constabulary and a return of the old and true principle of the administration of the government by general laws and its constituted executive and ministerial agents and officers to be held to the strictest accountability.

Seventh—To foster with care the interests of labor as the basis of the material prosperity and of the industrial classes on whose moral and intellectual condition must ever depend the character and success of popular political institutions.

Eighth—We commend to the cordial support of the voters of the Commonwealth Hon. William Gaston of Boston, our candidate for Governor, Hon. Wm. L. Smith of Springfield, our candidate for Lieut. Governor, and the other candidates for State officers this day nominated. We know and admire their integrity and capacity, and no one need fear that they will repudiate the platform on which they have been nominated.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and after choosing a State Central Committee for the ensuing year the Convention dissolved.

NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

ALBANY, September 8.—The city is full of Democratic and Liberal politicians in attendance upon to-morrow's Convention. Senator Fenton was serenaded to-night, and made a brief speech in reply, but did not discuss any important topic. The are a very large number of Democrats here from all sections of the State, and they seem certain that no ticket will be nominated. Liberals are very reticent and say that nothing definite has been agreed upon, and will not be until the Convention meets.

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, September 9.—The Liberal State Convention met in Tweddle hall to-day and was called to order by General Cochran, who made a long address, criticising Republican management of public affairs.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock, and completed a permanent organization.

Pending the arrival of the Committee of Resolutions, Isaac H. Hunter, colored, of New York, was called for, and spoke at length, declaring it their duty to nominate a ticket naming Sanford E. Church and Thos. E. Stewart as his choice.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

General Merritt, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, First—That the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York stand for the defense of Constitutional liberty, for the right of local self-government, for the restoration of delegated power, for strict accountability on the part of public officers, for the realization of Constitutional currency and for the rights and interest of the masses of the people.

Second—That the administration of President Grant has failed to fulfil the reasonable expectations of the people; that it has pursued a vacillating and imbecile financial policy which has plunged the business of the country into disaster and bankruptcy; that it has invaded the rights of sovereign States by imposing upon them Governors by means of the bayonet, whom the people had rejected at the ballot box; that it has employed spies and informers to plunder our merchants, and established a system of terrorism paralyzing enterprise; that it has conspired with corrupt men and monopolies to prey upon the community, and has kept in existence in the District of Columbia an infamous Ring, in whose thefts, although carefully screened by their confederates in Congress, the high officers of the government have been proved to be participators.

Third—That the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom, that the sedition law of 1798, abridging the freedom of speech and the press was an infraction of the Constitution which justly exasperated the nation and was resented by exiling forever from power the party responsible for its enactment; that the Poland Frelinghuysen bill of 1874, under which an immediate attempt was made to procure the indictment of an obnoxious editor is a measure of like character, even greater peril to our liberties, depriving us in many cases of the benefit of a trial by jury, and transporting a citizen away from his home and from witnesses by whom his innocence might be established to a distant place to be tried for pretended offences; that its precedent is to be sought in the tyrannical acts of the King of Great Britain as enumerated in the declaration of Independence, and that its enactment can only be effectively met by expelling from power both men and the party as guilty of treason.

Fourth—That, while we believe that sound policy requires that no President should be re-elected, we further declare our uncompromising hostility to every pretension towards perpetuating power in the hands of the same person beyond the second term; such pretension deserves, and should receive, the indignant condemnation of the people, who should demand of any party expecting their votes an explicit declaration against the claim of any man to become President of the United States for a third term, or against the conduct of any man tolerating the use by others of his name for such candidacy.

Fifth—That the return of the country to a specie basis is an object of paramount importance; that, as the great purpose of money is to serve as a medium of exchange, the national integrity demands a speedy return to the common standard of the world, and the business interests of the country require that the free banking system should be established.

Sixth—That the acts of Congress providing for supervisors of elections are oppressive, and should be amended or repealed.

Seventh—That experience demonstrates the injustice of governing cities of a State by legislative commissions, and we advocate the restoration to them of the right of self government.

A resolution was adopted decl ring it inexpedient to make any nominations. A State Central Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet September 29th, at noon.

WITHDRAWAL OF WM. ALLEN.

Wm. Allen has withdrawn from the canvass for the Democratic and Liberal nomination for Governor. In a letter to Mr. Allen, Joseph Warren of the Buffalo Courier says Samuel J. Tilden is now the only candidate who has not accepted the proposition to withdraw in favor of Church.

The World says: Mr. Tilden will not withdraw, but on the contrary expects all other candidates to withdraw in his favor at Syracuse.

TROUBLE IN THE RADICAL CAMP.

Columbus S. C. Sep. 8.—The Republican nominating convention met in the State Capital to-day. Postmaster C. M. Welder was elected temporary chairman defeating Congressman Elliott. This is regarded as a break of the Chamberlain-Patterson-Elliot party. After the appointment of a committee on credential the convention adjourned until to-morrow. A new man will likely be nominated for Governor. Great excitement is manifested among its members.

SESSION OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and after declaring that the Republican party stands pledged to support any movement in this State looking to peace, prosperity and good government for all, and as many Republicans have already united and put a non-partisan State ticket in the field without interfence with national or local questions, they adopted a resolution calling a State Convention for September 23d, at Jefferson City to reaffirm the principles of the party and perpetuate its organization and recommend to Republicans of the State that no State nominations be made, but leave the party free to support such a ticket as shall in their judgment best secure economy and good government in Missouri.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—at one o'clock this morning the Democratic-Conservate Convention of the Tenth district, in session at Bolivar, nominated Colonel H. Carey Young, of this city, for Congress.

CINCINNATI, O., September 9.—The Ohio Democratic district nominations for Congress were to-day made as follows: First District, Hon. Milton Sayler—renominated by acclamation—Second District, General H. B. Banning, renominated.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—J. Q. Smith was nominated for Congress to day by the Republicans of the Third Ohio District.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—The Republican Congressional Convention of this (the Tenth) District, in session here to-day, nominated Hon. Barbour Lewis by acclamation for re-election.

The Democratic Conservative Convention for this District is in session at Bolivar. Up to the present writing they have made no nomination.

CLEVELAND, Sep. 8.—The Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District at Tefiin today nominated Hon. Geo. E. Seny of Seneca, Ohio, as a candidate for Congress.

NEW YORK.

Text of Beecher's Answer to Tilton's Complaint.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The answer of Henry Ward Beecher to the complaint of Theo. Tilton was received to-day by Beecher's attorneys and was at once served on the plaintiff, together with the answer, which was served from the office of Tracey, Catlin and Broadhead. The trial will take place in the City Court, beginning on the third Monday of September. The defendant answers to the complaint as follows:

First—That each and every allegation contained in said complaint, except that the plaintiff and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Richards were married on October 2, 1855, and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874, is utterly false.

Second—That this defendant never had at any time or at any place any unchaste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations.

[Signed] SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Attorneys for defendant.

Beecher's affidavits accompanying the answer were dated Twin Mountain, New Hampshire, and are attested before New Hampshire officials. Service was acknowledged by Tilton's attorneys. A counter notice of the trial was at the same time served by Morris and Pearsall upon Shearman and Sterling, who also admitted the service thereof.

The Christian Union of this week says: Ever since the public accusation, Mr. Beecher's mail has been a most singular and wonderful testimony to the steadfastness, purity and strength of that faith which a long consistent life of goodness inspires. It often numbers sixty or seventy letters per day. It comes from every part of America, and indeed of the world. Many of these letters are from his old political enemies, many from places where once his name was execrated, and it is also worthy of remark that members of all denominations have joined in the tribute.

CHICAGO.

Opening of the Industrial Exposition.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The second annual Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago opens to-morrow night, and the number, variety and character of the articles already in position give assurance that it will not only far exceed the initial exhibition in every particular, but that it will be one of the most attractive ever held in this country. The immense building has been greatly improved in many respects and the arrangement of the different departments is much better than last year. An entire new wing has been added to the building, and arranged exclusively and especially for an art gallery, and in this there is now the largest, and beyond question one of the finest collections of oil paintings ever exhibited in this country, comprising as it does over six hundred pictures by the most eminent painters of America and Europe. They have been obtained for the Exposition from all parts of the country and were selected by a well-known connoiseur in art. A private view of this collection was given this evening to the representatives of the press and stockholders in the Exposition, and there was a unanimous expression from those present of surprise and pleasure at the magnificent display. Rare judgment has been exercised in the arrangement of the pictures, nearly every one occupying the position best calculated to present its peculiar beauties to the best advantage. There will probably be some farther additions to the collection, but as it is, it cannot fail to prove the great feature of the exposition.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Contradicted.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Regarding the report emanating from the Treasury Department that yellow fever prevails at New Orleans, Dr. C. White, President of the Board of Health, writes to Secretary Bristow contradicting said report, stating that at this date New Orleans is absolutely free from yellow fever.

GALVESTON, Septemebr 9.—The Treasury Department reports, telegraphed from Washington yesterday that yellow fever prevails in Galveston, are without foundation in fact, as shown by the following:

GALVESTON, September 9, 1874.

To the Agent of the Associated Press, Galveston:

There has not been, nor is there now, a single case of yellow fever or disease simulating yellow fever in Galveston during the year 1874. The same is true of all gulf ports of the State of Texas

[Signed.] G. W. PEETE,
Health Officer.

MEMPHIS.

Horrible Outrages by Negroes.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a party of negroes entered Mr. Durant's residence and grocery on Pigeon Roost road, near the city. A young girl employed there discovered them and gave an alarm. She was set upon by the party and knocked down and beaten so badly that she will probably die. Mr. Durant, hearing the noise, came in and was fired upon by several of the party and then seized and beaten, but managed to escape and fled leaving his wife, who was seized by the negroes, beaten and stripped and an attempt made to outrage her, but her screams aroused the neighbors and the negroes fled. It is believed the negroes were from the central point, a disreputable locality in this city.

COLORADO.

The State Elections---Great Democratic Victory.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The World special from Denver, Colorado, says the election yesterday was a Democratic victory. Thomas M. Patterson, for Delegate to Congress, carried every ward, and has an aggregate majority of three hundred in the city over Bromwell, Republican. Democratic gains are reported from all parts of Colorado.

WAYNESBURG.

An Insane Man Shoots his Wife.

Special to The Post.

WAYNESBURG, September 9, 1874.

A man named Jesse Stewart, residing five miles from town, was committed to jail to-day, having shot his wife, and then attempted to cut her throat. He is insane. Mrs. Stewart cannot live.

LOUISVILLE.

Proceedings of the National Convention of Pork Packers.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—The National Convention of Pork Packers and provision dealers met in this city to-day with about two hundred delegates present, representing twelve States. The body assembled in Masonic Hall and was called to order by Vice President W. B. Hamilton of Louisville. Speeches of welcome were made by Major C. D. Jacob and Mr. J. V. Cowling, Jr. of the Louisville Board of Trade.

When the chairman attempted to announce the names of members of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, delegates from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati protested, claiming there were no delegates from these three cities, but mere spectators. New York and Boston delegates protested against the action of the western members and a split was for a time threatened. Finally the opposing members acquiesced in the appointment of the committee. The committees were then announced retired.

The Committee on Credentials made the following report at three o'clock. Inasmuch as there are irregulrities in the credentials of delegates in attendance at this Convention, therefore, be it resolved, that all persons who are identified in the pork packing and provision trade be entitled to seats in the Convention and votes of each State present be given in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted one year ago in Chicago upon the following basis: Ohio, 18; Illinois, 37; Indiana, 13; Kentucky, 7; Missouri, 18; Tennessee, 1; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 1; Wisconsin, 7; Minnesota, 1; West Virginia, 2, Michigan, 2; Georgia, 1; New York, 18; Massachusetts, 9; Maryland, 7; Pennsylvania, 7; total, 157.

Mr. Kirby of St. Louis offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That in all rules governing the standard of meats cut and the manner of curing and packing of the same, none but packers and curers be allowed to vote, but that in the discussion of such rules before the Convention duly accredited dealers on the product from other commercial bodies in the United States be permitted to participate. A discussion of some length followed, during which the latter resolution was withdrawn and the report of the Committee adopted, but subsequently Mr. Kirby's resolution was again presented and a discussion of the question consumed the remainder of the day. The packers claimed that dealers in provision had no right to vote on questions relating to cutting or curing meats. Dealers and brokers claimed they were largely interested and should be heard on all questions coming before the Convention; that, under the rules of the Association, they were members of equal standing with packers. The resolution was finally referred to a special committee, composed of the Vice President of the Convention, with instructions to report to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at which time the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mysterious Discharge of Two Forgers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—In January last, James K. Moore and E. O. Williams stole from the Treasury Department at Washington $190,000 in drafts. They disposed of large amounts in New York, and a gold draft for $1,148 to Mr. Loveus in this city. They were arrested in New York and taken to Washington for trial. While awaiting trial there, a requisition was obtained and they were brought to Philadelphia to answer for their crime here on the 12th of March. On the 19th, they were brought up to the Quarter Sessions Court for forging the name of James M. Wayne to a Treasury warrant. Their counsel made application for a continuance of the case and bail was being entered for them, when a detainer arrived from Buffalo and they were not liberated on bail.

The case was continued from time to time, and it now appears that they have been discharged in a mysterious manner under the two term rule. The affair will be investigated to-morrow. They were not liberated in court and were not discharged from prison, but were liberated from prison after being brought up to court. The order for their discharge was given on the forgery case pending here, but if they had been taken into court they would still have been held on the Buffalo detainer. It is reported that one thousand dollars was paid to a detective to get them off.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

A DENIAL FROM EDMUND YATES.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Edmund Yates has written a letter in reply to the accusations that in his latest fiction he had given personal descriptions of American celebrities and had repaid much kindness by personal ingratitude. In the course of the letter Mr. Yates writes: "The pleasantest six months of my life was passed in the United States. The greatest personal kindness, hospitality and attention which I have ever experienced were received there This is not said with any view to the future, for there is no prospect of my again visiting America. It is simply a repetition of what I have continually expressed orally and in print since my return to England, and it is the protest which I desire to place on record against an unfounded charge by which I have been very much distressed."

A letter from Rome says: In going on with its work of liquidating the Church property, the Government Commission took such action ssshows that they are determined to cut nearer and nearer to the bone and leave the former well-fed and fat body little else than a grim skeleton. The establishment of the Propaganda was last week made to feel, for the first time, the pressure, and the first turn of the screw was brought to action on the block. The fine property of Mantalto, a large villa or palace, in admirable situation above the fruscate portion of the great house has been a place of resort of the students of this Seminary during the hot months of summer, and it will be a great sacrifice for them to give up the retreat where they have for a long time enjoyed most agreeable recreation. All sorts of protests were put in by the Directors of the Propaganda and by friends connected with the foreign establishments in Rome. The upset price was 107,000 francs, and it was knocked down at 327,000 francs. The Propaganda will receive annually a sum equal to about 18,000 francs as a benefit from this investment in public funds.

FITS THE GAZETTE, EXACTLY.

[From the New York Tribune.]

There is great sorrow among the organs, and the chorus of lamentation is loud and plaintive. The burden of their wail is this: "Don't, O beloved, go back on the party. Whatever you do, don't sanction any bolts. They are only wiles of your old enemy, the Democracy. Shun all such diabolical agents as men running under the hateful name of 'Independent.' There is no salvation outside of the party. Look at Vermont! There is that great and good man, that never-falling supporter of his party, Judge Poland, cut down in his usefulness by an unholy bolt. Don't let such a dreadful thing happen anywhere else."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The Democratic Conferees from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Indiana and Armstrong, met at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county, was called to be chairman of the meeting. Several speeches were made by the Conferees, after which, on motion, they proceeded to ballot for a Democratic candidate for Congress from that District, and Mr. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, Jefferson county, was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of ten for to five against.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The September term of this Court began yesterday with the following gentlemen for Grand Jurors:

Alexander Bradley, James Barr, Jno. M. Blair, George Bard, Alexander Cadman, D. P. Estep, Abednego Foley, Jas. Giles, E. M. Huntzman, Adam Holman, George F. Larimer, John Luckhaupt, Charles Lockhart, J. Lutchlon, Thomas P. Lane, George Montgomery, James Moreland, Robert Miller, Michael McIlroy, Chas Rohlmyer, A. L. Robinson, George Sevey, Wilson Whitesell and W. H. Whitehead.

Alex. Bradley Esq., was designated by the Court as foreman, and after a brief verbal charge in which his Honor called attention to the fact that the calandar was an unusually large one, and recommended all the despatch consistent with safety, the Court settled down to business

After the grand jury had retired the names of the Traverse Jurors were called and forty-eight of the pannel responded to the call.

R. S. Woods Esq., arked that R. J. Anderson be excused from service on the ground that his business would suffer in his absence. His Honor replied that business men should prepare themselves for exigencies like the present and refused the request.

The Constables of the county were next sworn and with few exceptions reported everything lovely as for as observing the law is concerned throughout the county.

REGISTER'S COURT.

Register Gray, next took his seat with Judge Sterrett and the accumulation of three months Registry business was cleared up.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

The following cases were then disposed of:

Mary Fox was found guilty of assault and battery on Catharine Krehan.

The next case taken up was that of John Brown alias Stewart charged on two indictments, with entering the storehouse of G. N. Hoffstot, No. 199 Liberty street, and the establishment of Henry Daerwitz on First avenue, with felonoius intent. John Plead guilty on the first indictment and was found guilty on the second.

The Judge remarked that as the prisoner was an old offender and had tried the Penitentiary he would give him four years experience in the Workhouse. Mr. Brown thought the Penitentiary the more respectable resort and asked to be sent there. The Court, however, refused to recede from its original position.

August Geisel was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Joseph Kilmeier.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John D. Quinn, bankrupt, of Warren county, having complied with the Bankrupt law, was discharged.

H. K. Berlin, bankrupt, of Luzerne county. Petition of Benjamin Lazear, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged claims, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

In the case of S. S. Carpenter, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, the petition of Lawrence Dimmick, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay to said creditor the sum of $674 92, the full amount claimed in the report.

In the case of Atherholt & Houghton, bankrupts, of Luzerne county, an order was made directing the assignee to pay Kirkpatrick & Co., petitioning creditors, the sum of $315 37, the amount reported by the Register.

In the case of Constantine Oeser, bankrupt, of Allegheny, on the petition of A. W. Kredel & Co., an order was made directing the assignee to pay Messrs. Duff & Leggatt $185, as recommended in the report of the assignee.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

George Witmer, charged with assault on Morris Kraus, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Annie Ryan, charged with assault and battery, by Joseph Moore was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs of prosecution.

William H. McClelland was next tried on a charge of mayhem, committed on Charles S. Black, near Alderman McMaster's office on the 4th of last April, in which the prosecutor had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of the defendant. The jury considered this part of the fight accidental and rendered a verdict of assault and battery.

Patrick Coleman, charged with assault was discharged on payment of costs.

Nicholas Bigler was found guilty of larceny of a silver watch, valued at twenty dollars, from John Kein.

Michael Hunt was found guilty of entering the residence of Jacob Worth, with intent to commit a felony.

Jacob Carr, charged with aggravated assault and battery by Joseph Pepperly was acquitted of two charges of the same, and the costs were divided.

Chas. Rodgers, charged by Annie Moore with assault and battery, was acquitted, and the costs divided.

The case of John S. Edgar, charged by Mr. Donaldson with assault and battery, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of C. W. Van Essen vs. Hock and Schwebel, an action to determine ownership of property levied on by Sheriff a verdict was found for plaintiff.

John W. Black vs. Thos. J. Black and the same vs. Robert Black's executors, in the first instance a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $359 75, and in the second instance a similar verdict for a like sum was found.

M. A. Woodward, assignee of S. R. McLean vs. James Schoomaker & Co., an action to recover on certain promissory notes a verdict for plaintiff was found in the sum of $38,796 72.

W. H Brown vs. Capt. John Smith, action for damages caused by a collision between a steamer and barges belonging to plaintiff and a fleet of barges belonging to defendant and moored at the pier of the Pan Handle Railroad Bridge in the Monongahela. Brown maintains that Smith had no right to tie his barges at the point named. The case was tried before, but the jury failed to agree. The case is on trial.

Michal Murray vs. William Haskins, an action to recover damages for the loss of an eye. The parties were playing "shinney" and in some manner young Murray had his eye knocked out. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,250.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Murphy, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. At the first general meeting of the creditors, John McDowell, of Allegheny, having been elected assignee, the same is approved.

John Kenmuir, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The election of James P. Fleming, Esq., of Emsworth, as assignee, is approved.

In the matter of T. S. Woodruff, assignee of R. Weissenburger, bankrupt, vs. Melius Ohlman, a rule to show cause why the appointment of S. E. Woodruff as Master should not be revoked, was made absolute, and S. M. Bramaid was appointed in his stead.

In the matter of Baum & Carrier, bankrupts, of Pittsburgh, the petition of John Heath for an injunction, an order was made for a hearing on the 6th prox., and restraining in the meantime Alexander Smith and the First National Bank from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

On petition of J. T. Wood, trustee, an order was made for the examination of Jos. N. McKinney, bankrupt, of Allegheny county, before Register Shafer.

In the matter of Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, of Allegheny, the petition of James I. Kuhn for compensation as solicitor for petitioning creditors was referred to Register Harper.

The Commissioners' report in the case of James McGovern vs. steam tug Tom Rees, as modified by supplemental report, was presented and confirmed nisi. Chalfant for motion.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Wilson Stewart, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Catharine Anderson, by cutting her with a razor, plead guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Frederick Steikle, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Frederick Falkenstein, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to liquidate.

John Wich, charged by Catharine Gains with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

James Clarren plead guilty to a charge of entering H. M. Kerr's house with felonious intent, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for a year.

Officer John G. Edgar, charged by Wm. Donaldson with assault and battery, was acquitted and the prosecution ordered to pay the costs.

Hugh Gallagher was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs on a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Mrs. Mary Davin.

Daniel Devine, a boot-black, charged with assault and battery on Andy Noonan, another member of the craft, was acquitted and the costs were divided.

Thos. Hogan, charged by George E. Young with selling liquor on Sunday, was equitted but ordered to pay the costs.

John Coman, charged with assault and battery on Michael Carr, was acquitted and the costs in the case were divided.

Nellie Davis, charged by P. P. Keller with the larceny of a dress suit and the reception of stolen goods, plead guilty to the first count.

Mary Mahlia, charged with assault and battery on Margaret Mertha, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

John Maginn, charged by August Brechlin with assault and battery, was convicted, and fined five dollars and costs.

John Mitchel, the darkey who struck James Little with a boulder on the head, a few weeks since, on Center avenue, was convicted of aggravated assault and battery.

The case of Simon Roll and H. G. Williams, Allegheny police officers, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Chas. Bach while making an arrest, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The Brown-Smith steamboat collision case is on trial, and promises to have an extended run.

George Pfeiffer vs. John D. Hoerr and Charles Roeber, an action to recover for illegal distress, is on trial.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of Alex. McJunkin and R. F. Logan vs. J. M. Carpenter et al., to restrain the School Directors of Plum township from removing a school house in that township to a point one mile distant from its present location.

After argument in case of W. H. Brown vs. the Chartiers and Robinson township Turnpike Company, the defendant was allowed to file an amended answer on or before the 12th inst.

The case of Marshall, Bro. & Co. vs. J. L. Rolshouse, is on trial.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Hercules" in admiralty. The Commissioner having presented his amended schedules, and all parties consenting, the same confirmed absolutely, and the Clerk ordered to pay out the fund to the parties entitled thereto, in accordance with the said report.

In the matter of Nicholas Overfield, of Bedford county, bankrupt, Register's report, allowing compensation to solicitor of assignee out of the estate, was approved.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts petition of A. P. Brown, for leave to raise money on credit of his estate, to be used for the redemption of land, sold for taxes, was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the matter of W. H. Porter, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, an order was made, allowing him to sell stock in trade at private and public sale.

THE IRON TRADE.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Western Iron Manufacturers' Association was held Wednesday at the rooms on Fourth avenue. There was a large attendance of the most enterprising and most extensive iron manufacturers in the country, firms in Cleveland, Shenango, Mahoning, Louisville and Cincinnati as well as of this city being represented at the meeting.

The meeting wae called for the purpose of considering the advisability of advancing the prices still further than the advance made about two weeks ago, as notwithstanding that advance there has been a steady increase in the demand for iron. The condition of the trade was fully discussed, the majority of those present expressing their belief that business would soon become as brisk as before the panic. It was decided, however, that no further advance should be made in the prices of iron beyond that made

RUSSIAN COURTESIES TO AUSTRIA.

The Czar, says the Pall Mall Gazette, has taken the opportunity of the Archduke Albert's visit to Russia to show him such marked attention as is held in Austria to confirm the report that the recent change in the Vienna War Office, which the Archduke's influence is understood to have been used to bring about, is very favorably regarded in Russia as an approach to a better understanding between the Courts than existed during the period of Baron Kuhn's administration. A special review was ordered for the Archduke's benefit, at which the Emperor suddenly rode up to and addressed one of the corps present—the Wilmanstrand infantry regiment—and informed it that he named his illustrious visitor then and there as its colonel. The Archduke, though taken by surprise, of course expressed his gratification; and the lieutenant-colonel came forward on the part of the officers and declared how honored they felt at being placed under the command of so renowned a general. An imperial dejuner followed, at which all the principal officers of the camp of Tzarsko-Zelo were personally introduced to the Archduke; and this was succeeded by a special theatrical performance attended by the whole court. In fact, every honor that could have been offered a sovereign was paid to the conquerer of Custozza and present Inspector-General of the Austrian army. And although this marked attention is naturally regarded by the local politicians at Vienna as solely personal to the Archduke and connected with the recent Ministerial changes, it seems much more probable that the Emperor of all the Russias has used this opportunity to offer a sort of public contradiction to the rumors recently circulated by the chief German journals that Prince Gortschakoff has been intriguing at Berlin to create a combination that should crush out Austrian influence on the Danube.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Ladies who deck their hair with mimic bloom, have, in general, little idea of the way in which those false flowers grew. They wear them lightheartedly in the gayest scenes, and think not that they are transplanted from the saddest. They put forth their leaves and delicate hues in stifling garrets, in feted back kitchens, or in hot, over-crowded factories, where the health of those who made them was withering away, where the gas burners are often without glass or shade, and gas stoves are set on the tables to heat the tools, while a hundred women and girls, from nine years old and upwards, bend over their hothouse plants. Some hold the hand stamp which cuts through sixteen folds at a time of the muslin or silk that is to make the leaves or flowers. Others vein the leaves by pressing them between dies, or paint the petals separately with a brush when the centre is to be left white. Most of them are busy with finer work of constructing the flower. They gum and wax, dust for bloom with potato flour, or with blown glass powder for frost; they twist paper or silk thread to the stalks, and make the foundation on which the petals may stick. Slender wires are run through the blossoms, and a small goffering iron gives them their curl. All this is straining and fidgety work, especially by gas-light, with blistered fingers, thumb nails worn to the quick, and the dust of paints and other materials inflaming the eyes and preparing patients for the Ophthalmic Hospital. The bright blues and carmines try the sight sadly, and the latter causes heaviness in the head. Arsenic green and verdigris blue are now seldom used; but enough is left to poison the poor "flower girl's's existence. She works in London fourteen or fifteen hours a day, and sometimes longer. After thirteen hours' work girls often take home sufficient for two hours more.—[London Review.

POISONOUS COMFITS.

In Mr. Atcherly's recent book, exposing some of the present practices in adulterating food, he states that whitening, plaster of Paris, and terra-alba form the basis of many comfits and "dragees," which should consist of flour and sugar only. Prussic acid may be found in many sweetmeats and flavorings where impure oil of bitter almonds or nitro-benzol has been used to convey the taste of noyeau, bitter almonds, cherry and peach kernels, etc. The coloring materials are either painted on the surface or are diffused throughout the mass of the article under treatment. Prussian blue has been considered—and by some persons not absolute ignoramuses—a poisonous pigment, but there is no evidence that it is really regarded as such. Thus, an analysis made by Dr. Cameron, in Dublin, gives the following description of a "baby in its cradle," apparently a very popular kind of sweetmeat toy. The cradle was made of plaster of Paris and sugar, and the body of the baby was of sugar and starch. Its eyes were Prussian blue, its cheeks stained with cochineal, and its clothes were painted with chromate of lead. These are manufactured in large quantities.

THE POWER OF SNUFF.

Dr. Ludolf Von Gardenfield, chief physician in the Bavarian army during the Napoleon wars, tells the following as a true story: Once I was gathering plants in a small forest near Moisen. Suddenly, I came upon a man who was lying on the ground, and whom I at once supposed to be dead. On drawing near to him, however, I perceived that he was still alive, but in a fainting state. Vigorously I shook him; at last he opened his eyes, and asked me in lamentable and scarcely audible voice, whether I had any snuff with me? When I gave a negative answer he fell back into his former condition. I now went in search of snuff, and was fortunate enough to meet a peasant, who kindly came with me to the fainting man, and gave him some pinches of snuff. The man soon recovered, and then he told me that he had to travel a certain distance as messenger; and on starting in the morning had forgotten to take his snuff-box. As he went along, so violent became his craving for snuff, that he was completely exhausted, and had fallen down in a swoon at the spot where I found him. But for my opportune arrival, he said that he must surely have died.

VARIETIES.

MAINE prides itself upon two apple trees over two hundred years old, both of which still bear fruit.

"CAN you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl. "Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."

IN 1844 the receipts of the stage lines and the hotels in the White Mountains were only fifteen thousand dollars, whilst during last year they were about a million and a half.

"WHAT kind of pens do you sell here, mister?" asked a boy of a keeper of a stationery store. "We keep all kinds, young vagabond", was the rude reply. "Oh, you do, do you? Well, then, I'll take ten cents worth of pig pens?"

IT is related of Sir James Simpson, the celebrated English physician, that the Duchess of Buccleugh drove up to his door and sent her footman to tell him that she waited without. "Tell the Duchess," he replied, "that Dr. Simpson is engaged with a washerwoman."

CATGUT, which is largely used in the manufacture of musical instruments, is prepared from the intestines of the sheep or goat, and its manufacture is confined chiefly to Italy. It is said that no manufacture of the article is known in this country.

A RANCHMAN in Virginia City, Nevada, saved his crop from the grasshoppers by a six weeks fight. His grain is surrounded by an irrigating ditch, and when the grasshoppers began to hatch he covered the field with water, and kept it there till the insects were drowned. His neighbors suffered severely from the insects.

SIDNEY SMITH was once visiting the conservatory of a young lady who was proud of her flowers, and used (not very accurately) a profusion of botanical names. "Madam," said he, "have you the Septennis psoriasis?" "No," she said very innocently, "I had it last winter, and I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it came out beautifully in the spring." Septennis psoriasis is the medical name for the seven years itch.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

The Result of her Trial Trip Satisfactory.

BOSTON, September 6.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Peking arrived off this port this evening at eight o'clock on her third great excursion, the object of this one being to test the speed, machinery and sea-going qualities of the ship.

Messrs. John Roach & Sons, builders, preferred to have her thus tested before sending her on a voyage. The Peking's visit here is a surprise even to members of the excursion. The announcement before the departure from New York was that the vessel would make an excursion of forty-eight hours to sea and return. After leaving New York bay, the excursionists learned that there was a Boston pilot on board, and on inquiry of the managing director, elicited the fact that the expedition would go to Boston if the wind and weather permitted. She now lies ten miles off, and will come up in the morning.

The Peking left her dock in North river at 12:15 P. M. on Saturday, passed Sandy Hook at 2:40 P. M., and Fire Island light at 5:15 P. M. At 2:35 P M. she passed the National line steamer The Queen, which left her dock a few minutes before the Peking. The Greece, which left an hour ahead, was passed at 3 P. M., and the Utopia which sailed at 11 A. M. was passed at 7 P. M. The steamers City of Richmond Republic and China, which sailed soon after the Peking, were all spars down astern at 6:30 P. M. From the time of leaving the port until 2:30 Sunday morning, the Peking ran an average of 14½ nautical miles per hour on an average of 51 revolutions per minute of her machinery. The highest pressure of steam was 57 pounds, and the greatest number of revolutions 53 per minute. At 2:30 Sunday morning the engines were slowed to half speed in consequence of a heavy fog, and the engines were stopped every half hour for soundings, until Nantucket south shoals were passed. The weather continued thick until one o'clock Sunday afternoon, when the fog lifted and full speed was resumed.

The excursion numbers one hundred and the thirty-three gentlemen, among whom are W. T. Church and S. Iwanaga, of the Japanese Embassy; Rufus Hatch, Managing Director, and Messrs. F. Alexandre, F. K. Talcott and J. D. Smith, Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; G. S. Forest, Vice President of the Panama Railroad Company; John Roach, the builder of the City of Peking; T. T. Johnson, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; E. K. Collins, H. K. Thurber, Lawrence Jerome, James McCreery, S. H. Mumford, vice-President and A. S. Brown and A. H. Watson, officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and F. A. Miller and Commander R. W. Meade, U. S. N. On Sunday morning religions services were conducted in the saloon of the Peking by Captain Griffin, members of the excursion and officers and crew being invited to participate. The music consisted of compositions of J. R. Thomas, written for Mr. Hatch, and was rendered by Messrs. Myron Whitney, of Boston, and Baird, Bush, Clark and Hill of New York and instrumentalists from Graffulas 7th regiment band. The whole service was impressive and the attendance full. During the day (Sunday), Prof. Pierce, pianist, of New York entertained the company with selections from sacred composition.

The City of Peking will remain here during the day and evening of Monday to afford the citizens of Boston and vicinity an opportunity to visit and inspect the ship.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, September 5.—The Times says: The Marquis of Ripon has become a Roman Catholic. The announcement a few days ago that he had resigned the Grand Mastership of Free Masons, and would be succeeded temporarily by the Prince of Wales, caused much excitement, which is heightened by the news that the Marquis had entered the Church of Rome.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., September 5.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is still sojourning here, and in a conversation this evening announced his intention to remain till the last of the month.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Robert M. Tindall of Mississippi has been appointed Consul at Canton, China, and Richard Peters, Jr. of Georgia and Joseph P. Woolman of Montana, Commissioners to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia

TWIN MOUNTAIN.

Beecher Preaches Another Sermon.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., September 6.—Beecher preached to-day to another large audience, special trains bringing over a thousand hearers. His discourse was mainly historical, and no allusion was made in any way to the scandal, though at times, during his remarks, Mr. Beecher appeared very much affected, his voice faltering and his eyes filling with tears. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection for a poor widow with nine children was taken up, which realized one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CENTRAL UNION — APPOINTMENT OF SEVEN STANDING COMMITTEES — NAMES OF THE MEMBERS—LEARNED AND ABLE COUNSEL TO BE EMPLOYED, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, September 4.)

The Taxpayers' Central Union held a regular weekly meeting in the Bank of Commerce building, on Wood street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Isaac Jones in the chair.

Messrs. John C. Bindley, Thomas J. Farrell, Alex. McCandless, Daniel Ginser, George Moffat and John B. Larkin presented their credentials as delegates to represent the taxpayers of the Sixth ward in the Central Union, and on motion the gentlemen were admitted to membership.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Chairman then announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Public Works—Messrs. Judge Mellon, James McLain, Major Frew, George Ewert, Dr. James King, George T. Robinson, L. B. Duff, George W. Hailman.

Committee on Legality of Mayors' Election—Messrs. John W. Riddle, W. C. Aughinbach, R. J. Powers.

Committee on Salaries—John W. Riddle, John Dunlap, W. G. Johnson, Andrew Burt, Madison Bailey, John R. Baum, Dr. Gallagher.

Committee on Taxation—Messrs. A. P. Norton, Thomas S. Maple, Andrew Burt, John Dunlap, George W. Hailman, Samuel Chadwick, W. W. Wallace, Joseph Dilworth, William Frew, Samuel Harper.

Committee on Municipal Hall—Alex. King, John W. Riddle, George S. Finley, Captain Ward, J. W. Breen.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Alex. King, T. Mellon, Major Frew, John Dunlap, Isaac Jones, Joseph Dilworth, Capt. Ward, M. McCulloch, W. Douglass, G. S. Keyser.

On motion of Mr. Finley each committee was empowered to elect a permanent chairman at its first meeting.

HIGH SCHOOL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to determine what permanent committees should be appointed also suggested in addition to those above named, the appointment of committees on Investigation of the High School and on Legislation.

In accordance with the suggestion President Jones made the following appointments:

Committee on the High School—Messrs. Alex. King, George Ewert, John R. Baum, Prof. Wood, John Kelley, Samuel Davidson.

EMPLOYING COUNSEL.

Mr. John Riddle moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to employ two or more able and learned attorneys of the Pittsburgh bar, not members of the organization, who shall be retained as permanent counsellors of the Union. He thought counsel should be employed if the taxpayers meant to work and in order that there should be no possibility of outsiders saying that there were lawyers in the Union who had become members to grind their own axes, he incorporated in his motion the clause prohibiting a member from being retained as counsel.

Judge Mellon strongly favored the motion, considering such a course highly necessary. Matters would come before the organization, he said, which would puzzle high legal talent to thoroughly sift.

Dr. Keyser made a brief, energetic speech, in which he urged the organization to more celerity in their work. He also favored the motion.

A WORD ABOUT CONTRACTORS.

Captain Ward, who had previously objected to investing such power in the Finance Committee, stated that upon a second thought he deemed it highly necessary that counsel should be employed. He then referred to the contracts for building, and other work about, the new water works, claiming that when Messrs. Howard & Son had found that their contract would not yield them such a handsome revenue as they anticipated, "they influenced Mr. Kennedy to rescind the contract at once, involving the city in an immense loss.

The speaker also handled the parties concerned in the Douglass contract, without gloves and said it was highly necessary that counsel should be employed to investigate these affairs.

Mr. Gallagher moved to amend so that but one attorney should be employed. There was nothing of great importance that had yet come before the Union and one attorney would be sufficient.

Mr. Riddle objected to the amendment. He thought matters of vast importance had already come before the association for adjustment and that a number of such novel questions would be sprung upon the counsel that one person would be unable to answer them. Besides, he said, the opposition, those whose fraudulent practices they were about to battle and oppose, would not hesitate in retaining the best talent in the city where they pursuaded that the association was about to take such a step.

Judge Mellon favored the retaining of two attorneys. A multiplicity of counsellors, he suggested, would be attended by the evil that each attorney would feel disposed to shift the responsibility upon another. Two counsellors would be sufficient for the transaction of all business, provided the committees brought only questions of importance to be decided upon.

After further discussion the amendment was withdrawn by Dr. Gallagher and a substitute offered, changing the original motion so that the Finance Committee be empowered to employ one or more attorneys, and in this shape the motion was passed.

On motion the appointment of the Committee on Legislation was postponed for the present.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Judge Mellon moved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of procuring books for the association and having the Constitution printed and circulated among the taxpayers. The motion was passed, and Messrs. Mellon, Johnson and Ward were appointed.

On motion adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MAN STRUCK BY A FALLING BAR OF IRON.

On Friday evening, about half past eight o'clock, a German named Simon Miller was so severely injured, while at work at Shoenberger's mills, that he died some hours afterwards. He was working about one of the pans, when a bar of iron that had not been securely fastened above fell upon him, and it is supposed knocked him against the fly wheel of the engine. His breast and right collar bones were broken, and a large portion of the flesh torn from his shoulder. He sustained two severe cuts on the head, one of which was about five inches in length extending from above the right ear around to the back part of the head. The injured man was conveyed to his home on an alley in the rear of the Third ward school house, and Dr. Dickson was summoned. The injuries were so severe however that the physician could do no more than merely relieve his sufferings for a time. The deceased was about forty-six years of age and leaves a wife and three children. A jury has been empannelled and an inquest will be held this evening.

THE NEW STOCK YARDS.

M'GINNIS HEIRS VS. THE P. R. R.

The argument on the case of the heirs of John McGinnis against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was heard in the District Court Friday. In 1872 land belonging to Mr. McGinnis, near Wall's station was condemned for the use of the company, for stock yard purposes. The purchase money was paid but the owners were not satisfied, and as the railroad company have not used the land for the purpose for which it was condemned, plaintiffs concluded to try conclusions with the Company in Court. Defendants yesterday admitted the truth of the plaintiff's allegations that the land had been used for agricultural purposes, but contended that the project of establishing the yards was an immense one and much time was required for preparation. To this view the Court leaned and refused to grant the prayer of petitioners.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the matter of Moss & Knap, of Luzerne county, bankrupts. The petition of Gaylord Curtis and Harriet Blossom, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Wm. H. Currier, of Crawford county, bankrupt. Petition for an injunction; hearing fixed for October 24th, and in the meantime Thos. Irwin was restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Staib & Co., Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for injunction against James Sampson, President in trust, &c., and Isaac Jones. Argued by C. C. Montooth, Esq., for and Messrs. D. F. Patterson and Baird against. Injunction granted.

Also, argument on motion for injunction against Jas. H. Hopkins, assignee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, by C. C. Montooth, Esq., for, and Thos. C. Lazear, Esq., against. Injunction refused and restraining order heretofore granted, set aside.

Joseph Scmilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The appointment of W. P. Ryman, of Wilkesbarre, as assignee, approved.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs the freight carried by steam tug, Tom Reese, and certain cargo. A libel in a cause of contract was presented, and on motion of Mr. Montooth process of attachment and monition was ordered to issue against said freight when stipulations for costs are filed.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Myers, debtor, Westmoreland county. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself presented, filed and referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg. After argument an order was made restraining the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and H. C. Marchand from performing certain acts.

George A. Johnson, bankrupt, Bradford county. Argument on motion for an injunction against execution creditors. Seibeneck against injunction. Restraining order dissolved and injunction refused.

S. B. Kennedy vs. Robbins & Brinton, alleged bankrupts, Allegheny county. On motion of the creditors, with consent of debtors, the case was discontinued. Smith for creditors. Watson contra.

J. W. Porter, Fayette county, bankrupt. Rule to show cause why bankrupt should not be attached for contempt in not filing schedule as per order of adjudication. Schoyer for rule.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The choice of R. A. Watters as assignee was approved.

W. Merrington vs. steamboat "Petrolia," in admiralty. On motion, C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony. Large for motion.

W. H. Brown vs. steam tug "Grand Lake." On motion of Mr. Watson, hearing postponed till 11th inst.

Michael Duffy and George Wells vs. the steamboat Ingomar. Argument by J. C. Acheson for libellant. Barton for respondent. Decision reserved.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

Jacob Sahn vs. Catharine Sahn, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. John Kaylor. Robert Frazer appointed commissioner.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. James McCleery, a lunacy case. The custody of his person and estate was committed to Melchor Verne, Esq.

Mary Lane vs. Alex. Lane, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

G. Smoutz vs. C. Smoutz. Libellant ordered to pay respondent the sum of $25 for counsel fees.

Robert Brown was discharged from the Work House on a writ of habeas corpus.

Wm. Moondschine vs. J. P. Poor, in equity. Injunction granted.

Alfred Stockton vs. Arabella Stockton. Final decree of divorce granted.

Eliza May Wilson vs. Samuel Wilson. C. C. Taylor, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Alex. Ross. Commissioners' report approved, and Peter Casey appointed committee of the personal estate of Ross.

Edward Kennedy vs. Peter Carline. Receiver Albert Graham refused to act, and W. N. Paxton appointed in his place.

Jas. A. McNally vs. Carline & Kennedy. W. N. Paxton appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

James McGinnis vs. Adam Weisser, administrator of John Standt, et al. Prothonotary ordered to enter judgment against defendent in default for $747 74.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. K. McKnight & Bro. to R. A. Balph, Wm. Mitchell and Philip Esler were appointed appraisers of the estate and effects assigned.

E. K. Jones vs. the Citizens National Bank et al. Time for filing exceptions extended until next Saturday.

The argument list in this court will be taken up on next Monday, and the trial list the Monday following. Court will be in session on Wednesday next.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The election, by the creditors, of James I. Bennett and John Moorhead of Pittsburgh as assignees, approved.

Dilworth Brothers, creditors, vs G. W Medsker, debtor, Mercer county. H. Childs & Co., et al. creditors, claiming to represent one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors whose debts are favorable under the act, ask and have leave to intervene in these proceedings in bankruptcy. Kennedy for intervening creditors.

S. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Springdale, Allegheny county. The creditors having elected Wilson N. Paxton, Esq., of Pittsburgh, assignee the same was approved.

Snover & Swartz, debtors, Bradford county. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves presented, and the matter referred to Register Overton, of Towanda. Cailiff for debtors.

The National Bank of Commerce et al. vs. John A. McBeth, debtor Fayette county. Petition in bankruptcy filed and the usual order made. An order was also made restraining Wm. Flaccus & Son from performing the act sought to be enjoined. Stoner for creditors.

Charles J. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny. A minute of the proceedings at a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of composition under the amendment to the forty-third section of the bankrupt act, presented and a hearing on the same ordered on the 14th inst., to determine whether the requirements of said amendment have been complied with, the clerk to notify the creditors of said hearing. Crawford for bankrupt.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny. Petition for compensation to solicitors for bankrupts, presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report. Ferguson & Murray for bankrupts.

H. B. Cock & Co., vs. steam-tug William Wagner, in admiralty. Libel in the case of contract for lumber and goods furnished, presented, and order made for the seizere of said vessel. H. B. Cock allowed to intervene for goods furnished said vessel.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. the freight earned by the steam tug Tom Rees. By consent of all parties interested, W. H. & J. L. Hastings, contractors, were ordered to pay Geo. T. Miller the sum of $408 72 for money expended, etc., to be paid into the Registry of Court.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 92 deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5th being an increase of 22 over the corresponding week last year. Of these 86 were white and 6 were colored. There were 19 married, 67 single, 4 widows and 2 widowers. The causes of deaths were as follows:

Accident by burn, 1; accident by gun shot, 1; accident by railroad, 1; accident on street, 1; Bronchitis Capillary, 1; Bright's disease, 1; Cancer of Uterus, 1; Cholera, Infantum, 12; Consumption, 6; Convulsions, 1; Croup, 3; Diptheritis, 2; Debility, 2; Dentition, morbid, 2; Diarrhea, 3; Dysentery, acute, 1; Enteritis, acute, 1; Fever, typhoid, 1; Fever, scarlet, 5; Fracture of Skull, 1; Fracture of Pelvis, 1; Gastro Enteritis, 2; Hydrothorax, 1; Inanition, 4; Congestion of Lungs, 3; Marasmus, 5; Meningitis, 1; Meningitis, sub-acute, 3; Measles, 1; Obstruction of bowels, 1; Old age, 3; Premature birth, 3; Pneumonitis, 2; Pyaemia, 1; Scrofula, 2; Whooping Cough, 9; Septicemia, 1.

The ages were, under one year, 28; from 1 to 2 years, 18; from 2 to 5 years, 12; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 10 to 15 years, 1; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 6; from 40 to 50 years, 6; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

The nativity was, Pittsburgh, 53; other parts of the United States 12; England, 2; Germany, 12; Ireland, 11; Wales, 1; other foreigners, 1.

ABNER LANE'S DEATH.

HIS WIDOW BRINGS SUIT TO RECOVER $10,000 DAMAGES THEREFOR.

On the 15th of July last, Abner Lane was killed by the fall of a portion of the metalic cornice from the roof of Klages' jewelry store on Federal street, Allegheny. On Saturday his wife Catharine instituted suit in the District Court to recover $10,000 damages for her husband's death, against James A. Gray and wife, the owners of the building. It is alleged by plaintiff that the cornice was insecurely fastened, that a portion of it had fallen before the day before Lane was killed, and that defendants had been warned to make it secure, but paid no attention to the warning. A summons was issued.

FREEDOM VS. SLAVERY

We believe that it is clearly the right of the physician to set forth his advantages and facilities for the practice of his profession as it is that of any other professional or business man. Confident from past success in thereli ef of suffering humanity that our scientific examinations, chemical, microscopic and otherwise, together with our new remedies, new discoveries and new modes of treatment will be more extensively adopted the more widely their beneficial effects are made known, we feel warranted in presenting the facts to the public.

As physicians, we claim the right to employ whatever means we believe necessary to cure, without regard to this or that system of practice, and we freely accord the same right to every other practitioner, without slavish deference to any.

We believe that the afflicted also have the right to be free. That they have a right to obtain their professional advice and medicines wherever they please.

When a patient applies to a physician, his grand object is to be cured, and he, above all others, should be free to act for himself in the selection of his physician untrammeled by the dictates of fear or favor.

We have made the most ample preparation for the prompt treatment of every kind of disease, whether acute or chronic, medical or surgical, and shall endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction in every case, both as regards attention to patient and moderation in charges.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under chronic affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say, by sending a vial of urine for examination, the necessary medicine can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address Drs. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIET. SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 4, 1874. se7:3td-11w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—A. TOMLINSON and WILLIAM PORE, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, have formed a limited partnership, to be conducted under the firm name of A. TOMLINSON & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general foundry business, in the city aforesaid. The said A. TOMLINSON, residing in said city, is the general partner, and said WILLIAM PORE the special partner, has contributed Five Thousand Dollars to the capital and common stock, and said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1874, and terminate on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1879.

A. TOMLINSON,
General Partner.
WILLIAM PORE,
Special Partner.
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1874.
au3-6W

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW BIDELL, Sr., deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

A. W. BIDELL,
WM. BIDELL,
Administrators,
West Elizabeth P. O., Pa.
au15-6tW

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. se27-1yW

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists
286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUST 27, 1874.
CARPETS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BODY BRUSSELS AT $1 75.
Reduced from $2 35.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 00,
Reduced From $1 25.
BEST QUALITY INGRAIN $1 00 TO $1 25.
A few made up Carpets left on hand for sale at less than at first cost.
New and choice patterns placed in stock as soon as produced.
MOSQUITO NETTING AND FRAMES.
FOLDING CARPET STOOLS.
New Pattern Just Received of the Celebrated Patent Linoleum.
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Post Office.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.
The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.
THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by
TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.
For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.
jy4-eod

Iron City College.
CORNER PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
Students Received at Any Time.
For large descriptive circular containing full information, call at the college, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
Principal.
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D. KINZER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Leather & Shoe Findings,
TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of
BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS
Of every description, has removed to
No. 50 Smithfield Street.
N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand
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Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
w-s&W

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F STEWART, 46 Fifth avenue.
2 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.
70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.
30 ACRES, 50 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $300 to $1,200 per acre.
3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x260 feet; prices $20,000 to $40,000.
3 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.
FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties must be best in the market and will be sold low.
NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.
We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Allegheny, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.
THOS. F. STEWART.
46 Fifth avenue.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
265 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
au14-d&Wlm

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DISEASES OF THE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consulting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!
All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 127 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and three of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following letter was received here to-day:

LONG BRANCH, September 2, 1874.

Gen. W. A. Belknap, Secretary of War:

Recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show a disregard for the laws of civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse until life and property there will receive no protection from local authorities. Until such authority becomes powerless under such circumstances, it is the duty of the government to give all aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end, I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and the localities where the greatest danger lies and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the law department of the government and will be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the enforcement act. No instructions need therefore be given to the troops ordered into the Southern States except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

A CONSULTATION HAD ON THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

In response to the letter of the President Secretary Belknap and the Attorney General had a consultation at the War Department to-day with Secretary Bristow. As a result of the conference, the following was issued this afternoon:

FEDERAL TROOPS ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS TO SUPPRESS RIOTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.

SIR:—Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your districts by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise and with a view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating peaceable and law abiding citizens, and depriving them of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress, passed April 9th, 1866, entitled an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication, and to another, passed April 20th, 1871, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes; also to one passed May 6th, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes, which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood within the jurisdiction of the general Government.

I consider it my duty in view of these circumstances, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be stationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens; white and colored, and the free exercise of the elective franchise, and the enjoyment of other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws as citizens of the United States. Instructions are issued by authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

The above is addressed to United Marshals and Attorneys, and is prepared with the approval and endorsement of the President, to whom the substantial points were submitted during the visit of the Attorney General to Long Branch.

PROPOSED INTERVIEW ABANDONED.

Senator West and Representative Sypher and Morey, of Louisiana, Senator Spencer and Representative Hays of Alabama, and Senator Patterson of South Carolina had made arrangements for an interview with President Grant at Long Branch on Saturday with reference to the condition of affairs in their respective States, but as Attorney General Williams' instructions to marshals and attorneys in the Southern States meet their respective cases, the interview may be abandoned as unnecessary. Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, made a requisition several days ago for troops to enforce a process in that State. Senator West desired the troops at Holly Springs to be removed to New Orleans, believing their mere presence would have a good moral effect while they might be employed under usual limitations and restrictions in the enforcement.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF THOSE IMPLICATED IN THE COUSHATTA AFFAIR.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation placing a reward of $5,000 a head on all the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair and accompanying his proclamation by the following

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC:

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation, offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage and to the end that the law abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons, belonging to a semi-military organization, known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, this being a heavily Republican parish, as admitted by the fusion of returning boards. The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified Sheriff of the parish, in strict compliance with the laws of this State and the United States, summoned a posse comitatus of citizens, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and duties from the threatened or unlawful violence of the white leaguers. His posse, consisting of sixty-five men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes, and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared, if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish and those holding office would resign their positions. These stipulations, though unlawfully exacted were complied with by a part of the Republican officials, who were then locked up for the night.

The following named persons were amongst those so surrendered and resigning: Homer J. Twitchell, planter and Tax Collector of Red River, and Deputy United States Postmaster in charge of the postoffice at Coushatta; Robert A. Dewees, Supervisor of Registration of DeSoto Parish; Clark Holland, merchant and Supervisor of Registration of Red River Parish; W. F. Howell, Parish Attorney and United States Counsellor; Frank S. Edgerton, Sheriff of Red River Parish; M. C. Willis, merchant and Justice of the Peace.

ACCOUNT OF THE MURDERS.

On the following morning (Sunday) the 30th of August, these persons were bound together two and two and conducted by an armed guard to McFarland plantation just over the parish line of Red River within the boundaries of Bossier Parish, about forty miles east of the Texas line. There, they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. On the night preceding the murder, a body of forty members of the white league of Collet Parish mounted and armed, left the city of Shreveport and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. The bodies were buried where they fell without inquest or any formality whatever.

[Signed] WM. S. KELLOGG, Governor.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SHREVEPORT, La., September 3.—Additional information of a reliable character fully confirms Major Stephenson's statement and gives additional particulars of the Coushatta affair. The shots which wounded Dickson were fired from Twitchell's house where Dewees, Edgerton, Twitchell, Howell, Wells and Holland were congregated with a party of negroes, all armed. Mr. Dickson had conversed with them a few moments before they shot him. The conversation was far from violent and the assault without the slightest provocation. A number of negroes who came into Coushatta after the trouble—to surrender their arms—and asked the protection of the whites, stated that Twitchell and others of the above named parties had furnished them with arms and ammunition and told them that the time had come for them to strike for their rights. A respectable lady above Coushatta was approached by a negro who drew his pistol upon her, cursed her and told her that the

NEGROES INTENDED TO KILL EVERYTHING

In the country that looked white. The miscreant escaped. Everything was quiet in the Red river at last accounts. The false statement emanating from Kellogg that the people from Caddo parish had everything to do with the disturbance, is absurd. The affair was over before a suspicion of it was entertained by a respectable white person in Caddo, with the exception of the extreme southern point of the parish, where there are very few whites. A courier from the upper point of Red River did not reach Shreveport until Saturday, whereas, the disturbances were all quieted by Friday morning.

WASHINGTON.

A Partisan Convention Called to Learn the Condition of the South.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—During the recent visit to Washington of Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, it was agreed to aid and support a call for a convention of the Republicans of the Southern States, to meet at Atlanta on the 12th of October. It is decided that the most thoughtful, wise and fair-minded men from each State be appointed as delegates to this convention, the object being to set forth to the nation the true condition of the South, and show the needs and suggest the reforms necessary to secure a perfect reconstruction of those States. It is expected that the President, Vice President and others of national reputation will be present. Owing to the short notice it is agreed that the Executive Committees of each Southern State, or their Chairmen, appoint delegates. This movement has the indorsement and co-operation of prominent Republicans in all sections.

The following appointments have been made by Boulds Baker, of Texas: Gen. B. G. Shields, ex-Governors E. M. Pease, A. J. Hamilton and E. J. Davis, Judges Wesley Ogden, M. B. Walker, J. D. McAdoo, C. B. Sabin, A. Tiemering and W. M. Chambers, Gen. A. B. Norton, Col. T. W. Minor, Gen. A. G. Majory, Col. George W. Pascal, Walter Burton, N. W. Cuney and Richard Allen.

VERMONT.

Further Election Returns.

BURLINGTON, Vt., September 3.—Latest returns from Vermont state that the election returns are as follows: Two hundred and twenty-two towns give Peck, Republican, for Governor, 32,501, and Bingham, Democrat, 13,052; Peck's majority, 19,449. Nineteen towns are yet to be heard from. In 1872 these gave Converse, Republican, 1,325, and Gardner, Democrat, 510 votes.

In the Second district Poland is undoubtedly defeated for Congress. The vote is as follows: Seventy-one towns, being all but ten in the district give Poland 5,295, Dennison 6,486, Mead 547, Davenport and scattering 2,127. Dennison over Poland 1,191. There is no choice in the district, a majority of all votes being required in order to an election at the first trial. At the next trial a plurality will elect.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 4.—Full returns of the Second district of Vermont show Poland's vote to be 5,749, Dennison 7,099, Davenport 2,022 and scattering 931.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 4.—The returns from Judge Poland's district, five small towns excepted, give Poland, 5,575; Denison, 6,875; Davenport, 1,768 and scattering 924. Two years ago the same towns gave Poland 10,794; Steele, 2,917; Davenport 2,680 and scattering 557. Peck is elected Governor by 21,000 to 23,000 majority.

MICHIGAN.

Session of the Insurance Commissioners Convention.

DETROIT, September 5.—The Insurance Commissioners Convention to-day adopted, for general use, Rowe's Michigan annual statement blanks for life insurance, and passed resolutions that taking mortgages to secure stock subscriptions to stock is unlawful and adverse to the interest of the insuring public; that taxation of the aggregate receipts of insurance companies is wrong; that the usual returns of companies in their annual statement of assets should not, in any sense, include the company's own stock or loans on it, or stock in any other company of the same character, office furniture, supplies, money advanced to agents, or premiums more than three months overdue; recommending that laws be framed to prohibit re-insurance after six months from the time the re-insured risk was taken, except upon the written consent of the policy holders, and fixing upon New York as the next place of meeting in September, 1875.

The following officers were elected: President—Hon. O. W. Chapman, of New York; Vice President—S. H. Rowe, of Michigan; Executive Committee—Julius L. Clark, of Massachusetts, Gustavus W. Smith, of Kentucky, John M. Forester, of Pennsylvania, Edward Russell, of Kansas, Lucien J. Barnes, of Arkansas, Joshua Nye, of Maine.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

A despatch from Bathurst, New Brunswick, states that the sentence of death was passed on Saturday on Oliver Gallean and Angle Paulin, for the murder of the latter's husband.

POLITICAL.

People's State Ticket of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The People's State Convention was engaged nearly all day completing their ticket. The full ticket is as follows: Governor—William Gentry of Pettis county; Lieutenant Governor—S. W. Headlee of Greene county; Secretary of State—W. R. Lefett of Marion county; Auditor—E. C. Hale of Clinton county; Treasurer—John H. Fesse of St. Louis; Attorney General—D. S. Twitchell of Jackson county; Register of Lands—C. T. Quisenberry of Auderain county; Superintennent of Public Schools—John Monteith of Iron county; Supreme Judges—Howell of Monroe county, long term; Lewis Houck, short term.

A STORMY RADICAL CONVENTION.

OMAHA, September 3.—The Republican State Convention continued in session all last night, and resumed at ten o'clock this morning and continued through the entire day. The session was very stormy and exciting. J. C. McBride was nominated for Treasurer; Gen. Geo. H. Roberts for Attorney General. The discussion over the platform was very bitter and protracted.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, First—That honest practical labor should be protected and receive a just reward. Second—We earnestly desire that the credit of the country be firmly maintained in order that the commercial and industrial interests of the country may not suffer injury or fluctuation of values, or by impairing any degree of confidence that now prevails in regard to the circulating medium which we hope will soon be based on metallic currency. The third expresses the belief that banking should be free under a well guarded national system, counsels economy and reform in all departments of the public service, the reduction of the public debt as rapidly as may be without imposing burdensome industries on the country. The fourth demands the right accountability of the discharge of duty of all office holders of the State or national. The fifth appreciates the advantages of railways, but believes they should be subservient to the public good and proclaims a determination to resist by all lawful means all efforts looking toward exorbitant tolls. The sixth favors equally imposed taxation, demands State and national legislation to compel railroads to pay the same proportion to individuals. The seventh recognizes the power of the general government to regulate commerce between the States, recommends the that government establish and operate a double track railway along the Missouri river to the Atlantic. The eighth favors the passage of Cowen's railroad land tax bill. The ninth favors an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice President and all other Federal officials by a direct vote. The tenth is decidedly expressive against a third term for the President. The eleventh declares the Quaker-Indian policy a failure and recommends the transfer of the management of the Indians to the War Department. The twelfth favors the re-appointment of State representation, through the enactment of a new Constitution, favors submission to a direct vote of the people on questions of prohibition, local option and license. The thirteenth approves the action of Congress on the passage of the Civil Rights bill, demands its reinforcement in the Southern States, disproves all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of the disorders of society or the evils which prevail over our land. The fourteenth and fifteenth invites immigration, and expresses an unwavering determination to stand by the principles of the Republican party.

CONGRESSMEN NOMINATED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 3.—In the Eighth District Congressional Convention the vote on the 110th ballot stood as follows: Stephens, 30 2-5; Cumming, 17 3-5. The name of J. B. Cumming was withdrawn at half-past four o'clock, the Convention being in session all night, when a motion was made to make the nomination of Stephens unanimous. This was done at the personal request of Major Cumming. Stephens was then declared the nominee of the Democratic party and the Convention adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The Democracy of the Eighth Missouri District, in Convention to-day, unanimously nominated R. P. Bland for re-election to Congress.

LYNCHBURG, Va., September 3.—Gen. William Terry has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives at Marion, Va.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A special from Baltimore says that the Democratic Convention which met at Hagerstown yesterday, nominated William Walsh for Congress, and that Montgomery Blair was one of the defeated candidates.

DETROIT, September 3.—The Republicans have nominated J. C. Burrows, W. B. Williams and A. J. Hubbell for Congress, in the Fourth, Fifth and Ninth districts.

OMAHA, September 3.—Col. Steel, Democrat, has been re-elected delegate to Congress in Wyoming Territory.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 3.—At the Republican Congressional Convention, held in this city to-day, representing the First Congressional District of West Virginia, General Nathan Goff, of Harrison county, was nominated on the third ballot. Col. Benjamin Wilson, of the same county, is the Democratic nominee. An animated canvass is looked for. The present member, John J. Davis, was elected two years ago by a combination of Republicans and Independent Democrats. It is not known exactly what complexion the present canvass will take.

DETROIT, Mich., September 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh District renominated O. D. Conger.

CAIRO, ILLS., September 3.—At the Democratic Convention at Anna, to-day, Wm. Hartzell, of Randolph county, received the nomination for Congress from the Eighteenth district, and C. Winston, of Alexander, and F. E. Albright, of Jackson county, for Representatives to the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—The Democrats of the Twelfth district nominated J. M. Glover for re-election to Congress. Two hundred and twenty-seven ballots were taken.

The Democrats of the Seventh district have been in Convention at Clinton for three days balloting for a Congressman. At last accounts three hundred and forty-eight ballots had been taken, without any result. Every one of the ballots stood—Crittenden, present incumbent, sixteen; Lay, fifteen; Phillips, fourteen.

ST. LOUIS, September 6th.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh District after taking 502 ballots with the same result as telegraphed on Friday, adjourned yesterday to meet at Sedalia, on Tuesday next.

HARRISBURG.

The Long Delayed Evans Case.

HARRISBURG, September 3.—The Supreme Court, full bench, to-day, refused to grant a discharge to George O. Evans, on the grounds, first, that the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania did not extend to debts due the Commonwealth, and second, that if they did, he could not be discharged for the reason that he received the money as agent of the State.

Places in Louisiana designated for troops to prevent outrages are New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, and St. Martinsville.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, September 4.—The committee appointed by the last legislature consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor, Chas. McIlrath, on account of school and swamp lands which were in his charge as State Land Commissioner to-day made a unanimous report showing a startling state of things. A portion of the Commissioners report has been anticipated by certain outgivings but the effect can scarcely fail to be more profound and astonishing than the result of the late investigation into the irregularities of the State Treasurer. The committee include evidence taken by them with their report. Both evidence and report are very voluminous.

The committee claim to have discovered defalcations on the part of McIlrath to the amount of $89,550. The Commissioners say that the preliminary examination of books, papers and records of the Auditor's office which were turned over to the present State Auditor and the testimony of those now in that office, developed the startling fact which was subsequently admitted by McIlrath in his testimony before us, that no accounts whatever could be found or were kept of transactions amounting to thousands of dollars, especially of any money received in payment of timber cut upon school, university, railroad, swamp, indemnity or internal improvement lands without permits or in many cases with permits. An equally unsatisfactory state of affairs was found to exist with reference to the proceeds of the sale of grass upon school lands.

The Committee present the following schedule of some of the defalcations of McIlrath which their investigations brought to light:

First District—Amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut by permit upon school lands, $80,035 24; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer, $66,822 30; amount not paid over, $13,162 94; amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut without permit on school lands, $11,376 18; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer, $4,892 03; amount not paid over, $6,484,15; amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut on other State lands not classified, $4,158 99; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer, $812 07; amount not paid over, $3,366 92.

Second District—Amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut by permit upon school lands $112,182 66; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer $85,616 02; amount not paid over $26,566 64; amount paid to McIrath for timber cut by permit on University lands $39,583 56; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer $23,929 74; amount not paid over $15,653 60; amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut without permit on school lands $16,710 25; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer $13,187 55; amount not paid over $3,522 68; amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut on State lands not classified without permit $7,517 96; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer $3,236 31; amount not paid over $4,181 65; amount paid to McIlrath for timber cut by permit on swamp, State and other lands $4,181 12; amount of same paid over by him to the State Treasurer ——; amount paid over $4,181 12

In addition to the foregoing, we find that on or about the fifth day of August, 1869, McIlrath as State Auditor furnished to the officers of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company an official statement of the amount of money that had been collected by him in payment of timber cut in the winter of 1866-7 and 8 on the old sections of land then held in trust by the State for the construction of the said Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad and also of that cut (the same seasons) upon certain swamp lands then held by the State in trust for said Railroad Company. In these statements, Mr. McIlrath certified that he collected the following sums: for timber cut upon swamp lands, $8,198 48; for timber cut upon odd sections, $2,238 37, making a total of $10,436 85. No record of these transactions is to be found in any form in the Auditor's or State land office. We find that no portion of this $10,436 85 has been paid into the treasury of the State, and that the same is to be added to the deficit above shown to exist.

The committee discover ample evidence that McIlrath, while State Auditor, was a secret partner of parties, and, trespassing on school and university pine lands under charge of the Auditor, gave a schedule of lands so occupied. The testimony of P. M. Myers, of New York, tends to convince the committee that McIlrath kept for two year's missouri State bonds belonging to school funds in the hands of Myers on which he (McIlrath) regularly drew interest which is unaccounted for. The bonds were fidaily legally transferred to the school fund, whereby the committee proved the defalcation of McIlrath to be $89,550.

THE REMEDY.

The Committee say: Your Committee having ascertained the foregoing facts, the inquiry suggested itself as to what remedy the State had, if any, to indemnify itself for the losses. This developed the fact that McIlrath had executed no official bond to the State at the time of or since the commencement of his last official term of three years. His official oath was duly filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, but no bond of the State Auditor. It is impossible for your Committee to explain why the Executive, Hon. Horace Austin, should have overlooked so important an official duty. No other charge of direct complicity with McIlrath is made against Ex-Governor Austin.

The Committee close their report as follows: Your Committee cannot conclude this report without giving expression to their regret at being compelled to make these disclosures. They do it sorrowfully, and only in obedience to the stern demands of public duty and the responsibility imposed on them by your body. No citizen of our young State can learn of the facts herein disclosed without feeling humiliated and indignant at discovering that one of the most sacred trusts every imposed on a public official has been thus violated. Every citizen of Minnesota has felt especial pride in the belief and assurance that our school funds secured to his children and generations unborn the means whereby they were to become educated and worthy citizens of our common country, and to learn that the State has been defrauded of any portion of that fund which all should guard with their lives, if need be, will arouse in him a feeling akin to the desolation of his hearth. The report is signed by John S. McDonald, Lucas F. Hubbard, Wm. McKusick, Committee.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE DISCLOSURES.

This community is utterly astounded by developments of the committee investigating McIlrath's misdoings. For years it has been a question how an officer of twenty-five hundred a year could grow rich so fast as McIlrath, but nobody suspected the degree of corruption which the committee claim they have developed and which, as McIlrath cannot explain, is generally conceded. Republican politicians are very much exercised, fearing that the discoveries will smash the Republican party in the next election, which will involve the election of a United States Senator to succeed Ramsey.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Mr. McIlrath, ex-Auditor of Minnesota, has issued the following card this afternoon:

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1874.

Observing in the newspapers a charge of alleged defalcation on my part while Auditor of the State of Minnesota, purporting to be the substance of a report of a committee appointed by the last Legislature, I have to request a suspension of public opinion until I can have the opportunity to refute the false and malicious charges thus made against me. The committee in question has acted entirely ex parte holding secret sessions and giving me no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses or explain my official transactions. Its duty was to report to the next Legislature and not before, and its present report is wholly unauthorized and is made thus prematurely for political effects. I need only say that at the proper time I shall be prepared to verify my accounts, vindicate my character, and show the utter falsity of every material statement and conclusion to my prejudice put forth by the committee. To those who know me at my place of residence, and know the circumstances connected with the appointment of this committee and the character of its proceedings it would not be necessary to make even this explanation.

CHAS. MCILRATH,
Late Auditor State of Minnesota.

LOUISIANA.

Address of the Democratic State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee of Louisiana have issued the follow address:

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.

To the People of the Union:

For nearly two years, the people of Louisiana have persistently applied for relief to the Judicial, Executive and Legislative Departments of the general Government. The Supreme Court, on account of its limited jurisdiction, found itself without power to remedy the wrongs perpetrated by the Federal District Judge of Louisiana. The Executive remitted them to Congress as the proper tribunal, but Congress, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, while recognizing the grievances complained of signalized itself by

A MASTERLY INACTIVITY

the real purpose of which was to leave the Kellogg usurpation in power. The only means left to Louisiana to redeem herself from this usurpation is by participation in an election held under the very auspices of the usurper himself, armed with special enactments of

HIS SPURIOUS LEGISLATURE

to secure his retention in power and with other and appropriate acts to be signed and promulgated by himself according to circumstances. Already has he substantially

VIOLATED HIS SOLEMN PROMISE

not to sign the election by signing and promulgating a re-districting law, which, in his hands, is a more potent instrument for

POLITICAL MISCHIEF.

In the meantime, the people are ground down by taxation for unholy purposes; property finding no purchasers at tax sales are by the wholesale adjudicated to the State, and upon the subsidence of a desolating and wide spread overflow, municipal authorities have been swelling up the local taxes and yet there is no attempt at revolution in Louisiana. Not satisfied with driving the people to move for redress in this vicious circle, the usurper and his co-adjutors, falsifying the facts, inventing a war of races and magnifying to unlimited numbers murders and atrocities, have conspired to bring about federal interference in local affairs under the pretence of protecting the rights of citizens, but for the known purpose of

INTIMIDATION OF VOTES IN THE COMING ELECTION.

The very acts of violence which occurred in the several parishes had been deliberately instigated by themselves and their object being, as asserted by one of their own, to

FORGE LIGHTNING IN LOUISIANA

that there might be thunder in the north. They have, however, succeeded to impress upon the President the belief that unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities. The President remits all proceedings for the protection of the south to the law departments of the goverment, to be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the enforcement acts, and he orders the troops in readiness for that purpose. The people of Louisiana do not object to United States troops being stationed in their midst. These troops may as well be stationed in this State as in any other Ssate, for Louisiana is a component part of the Union. The federal judiciary may and does as heretofore continue to administer rigidly the enforcement acts of Congress. No complaint on this score has been or can be made against Louisiana by the most fastidious civil rights partizans, but the people of Louisiana protest against the judicial persecution in store for them, and against the oppressive abuse of Federal troops not to assist in executing the enforcement acts but really to overawe the people in the coming election. Troops at the bidding of the United States Marshal, who is the Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, and assisted by the United States District Attorney, the pillar of the Louisiana Republican party, forbade the wanton and arbitrary arrest of political adversaries by the hundred under orders issued by petty United States commissioners working in party traces. The impending persecution, clothed with the garb of judicial proceedings is barely concealed under the exultant tone of the following dispatch from the United States District Attorney of Louisiana, an officer of the law department:

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.

To Governor W. P. Kellogg: The government will enforce order in the State. Steps will be promptly taken to crush the new rebellion.

[Signed.] J. R. BECKWITH.

Attorney General Williams' circular instructions to his subordinates to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose and punish perpetrators of these crimes will be

EXECUTED WITH A VENGEANCE

during this political campaign, but no attention need be paid to his recommendation. Of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political party not in action of law, nor will much stress be laid on his statement about affording protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, since it is a matter of notoriety that the United States Supreme Court interpret the enforcement acts as passed exclusively for the protection of colored citizens; besides, the people opposed to the Kellogg usurpation, have never questioned the right of colored voters to resister and vote to nominate their candidates, install them whenever elected, and they have repeatedly and expressly pledged themselves to maintain these rights inviolate. As to the

LOCAL DISTURBANCES

which have occurred, they did not spring from any spirit of hostility to the colored people, but was the unavoidable outbreaks arrising from a state of oppression and tyranny. In this emergency the people of Louisiana appeal to their follow citizens of the Union for a hearing. They ask the judgment of an enlightened public opinion; they assert their fidelity to the nation, but they

SPURN AN ODIOUS USURPATION

gnawing at the vitals of the State. They cheerfully give obedience to the general government and the fraudulent perversion of federal functions by subordinate officers. Conscious of the rectitude of their purposes and of the justice of their cause, they are energetically enlisted in the work of their political redemption and connot be deterred from reclaiming their heritage.

Signed R. H. Marr, President; Albert Voorhees, Vice President; W. J. Buddendorf and E. G. Dill, Secretaries.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

MORE DESPERATE FIGHTING.

BAYONNE, September 5.—According to Carlist advices, desperate fighting has been going on for three days between Castilo and Pobla in Catalonia, and the Republican losses are very heavy.

MADRID, September 6.—General Dominiguez has arrived at Puycerda, after defeating the Carlists under Sebalis. The Republicans suffered heavily, and the town is crowded with wounded. The Carlists were attacked while retreating from Puycerda, and lost seven hundred killed and wounded.

INDIA.

CROP PROSPECTS.

CALCUTTA, September 6.—Favorable rains have fallen during the past week and the crop prospects are fair or excellent everywhere except in the Hoogly district. The government is in hopes of being able to close its relief operations in fifteen districts by October next, but ten other districts will still require help for an indefinite period.

FRANCE.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

PARIS, September 5.—There were serious disturbances at Meze, in the Department of Herault on the fourth, the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. Gen. Armes fired on the rioters, of whom one was killed, and nineteen wounded. Re-inforcements of infantry and cavalry were immediately ordered to Meze and entered the town yesterday. No further trouble is apprehended. Slight disturbances are reported in other places on the fourth inst. and at Lyons several arrests were made.

A SIGNIFICANT DECLINATION.

Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the Peace Convention at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of a deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares that the war will be a duel between the principles of monarchy and republicanism.

NEW YORK.

Brutal Outrages by Policemen.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Details are published of incredible brutality of two New York and one Brooklyn policeman. George and Michael Malone, brothers, both large, powerful men of the New York police, when returning from the Caledonian pic-nic on Thursday night, drunk, beat terribly over the head with the butts of their revolvers a coach driver named Bernard Woods, as a reply to a civil salutation. Alexander McKnight, for simply interceding to save Woods, was similarly treated. Both were then locked up on a charge of highway robbery. McKnight and Woods are quiet and small-statured men of good character, and McKnight is a crippled ex-soldier.

An Irish servant girl named Mary Maguire appealed to a Brooklyn policeman, named George Burns, for protection from a man who insulted her on the street. On pretense of escorting her home, Burns took her to a secluded place, outraged and beat her to insensibility. She probably will die.

RECKLESS PISTOL PRACTICE.

This afternoon, as a christening party were going through Devoi street, East district, Brooklyn, a German named George Lutz came out of a lager beer saloon, and for the purpose of giving them a salute, drew out his pistol and began firing it in a reckless manner. A ball from the pistol passed through the arm of Lena Chumark and lodged in the head of a child in her arms. Physicians pronounced both wounds fatal. Lutz was arrested and locked up.

UNPOPULARITY OF BEECHER'S LIFE OF CHRIST IN GERMANY.

The statement is published that the German house in Leipsic, which was publishing a translation of the first volume of Beecher's Life of Christ, has discontinued the publication, and offers for sale at actual cost all on hand, in consequence of disreputable disclosures about Beecher.

Governor Dix has appointed the 9th instant to hear counsel on the charges preferred against Mayor Havemeyer.

THE COMING PORK PACKERS CONVENTION.

Delegates from this State to the National Pork Packers Convention depart on Monday. They take with them statistics proving that the packing of hogs in our State exceeds a million annually, and that the pork products handled here entitles the State to a larger representation in the National Convention than it possesses at present. Some changes have occurred in the personnel of the delegation in consequence of some members originally appointed, being unable to serve As present constituted the delegation is as follows: Gen. Horatio Reed, Chairman; W. W. Rossiter, Secretary. Asa Stevens, James W. McCulloh, W. C. Marshall, Edard Flash, Thos. H. Stephens, John A. melung, W. H. Fox and Joel A. Sperry.

POCKET PICKED.

Charles Jensen, a retired business man, while viewing the menagerie in Central Park yesterday, had his pocket picked of $15,000 in United States and railroad bonds.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Anniversary at Carpenter's Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—Old Carpenter's Hall is gaily decorated to-day in honor of the centennial anniversary of the meeting of the first Continental Congress in that building. Appropriate ceremonies took place, the main feature of which was an oration by Henry Armit Brown.

Vice President Wilson was present. The hall was crowded and the court packed.

The following letter of regret was received from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, September 5.

To John M. Ogden, Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, Committee of Carpenter's Hall Company:

Your invitation to me to attend the hundredth anniversary meeting of the Centennial Congress in their hall this day, has from accumulation of papers and letters during my recent visit East escaped my attention until this moment. Please excuse my apparent neglect. It would have afforded me pleasure to attend your exercises on an occasion of so much interest. I hope they will be attended with all the interest such an occasion should naturally inspire.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

SHREVEPORT.

Cotton Shipped Direct to New York.

SHREVEPORT, September 5.—An experimental shipment of forty bales of new crop cotton leaves here by rail to-day for New York direct on a through bill of lading. This is the first shipment of the kind ever made from this market and if it fulfils expectations, the factors here will make large shipments in this manner.

A message was sent to President Grant last night, signed by the leading merchants, bankers and professional men of this city, denying that any resident of this parish participated in the recent murders, claiming that no spirit of lawlessness exists in this parish that cannot be controlled by the local authorities, claiming that the condition of affairs here has been misrepresented abroad, and asking that a commission of fair-minded men be appointed by the President to visit the State and ascertain the truth.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Result of the Elections—The Democratic State Ticket Victorious.

CHEYENNE, September 3.—Election returns are nearly all in and give Steel, Democrat, a majority of between 500 and 600 majority, re-electing him as a delegate by double the majority that he received two years ago. The Democratic ticket generally is successful throughout the territory

THE FIRST RALLY.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT M'KEESPORT—SPEECHES BY MESSRS. COCHRAN, LARGE AND BRUCE—HEARTY ENDORSEMENT OF THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

Correspondence of The Post]

M'KEESPORT, September 5, 1874.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic club of this place, for a mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at the late Conventions, both State and county, there assembled on the "Diamond," on Thursday evening last, one of the largest (I may say the very largest) meeting ever held in this borough.

I have attended a great many political meetings in my life, and I can truly say that in point of numbers, intelligence, and attention to the speakers I have never seen it surpassed. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Club, and Mr. William Whigham was called to preside. A number of our most prominent citizens were elected Vice Presidents and Secretries, after which formalities Mr. John R. Large delivered a very powerful and eloquent speech, lasting over an hour. He was followed by Mr. D. D. Bruce, who made some very fine points against Ring dominations of all sorts, and asking the the thinking men of all parties to range themselves on the side of honesty, and vote for our nominees. He was followed by our next Congressman, A. C. Cochran, who spoke briefly, owing to the lateness of the hour, but very eloquently on the topics of the day. I have spoken to several of our opponents since the meeting and they all speak highly of our choice. Mr. Cochran has gained many adherants in this place by his presence here. We hope to have the pleasure of again hearing him at further length, during the campaign. The Committee on Resolutions which had been named by the Chairman, during the evening, then reported. Mr. E. C. Converse then read the platform and resolutions of the State Convention, with the following addition, as their report:

We, the citizens of McKeesport and vicinity, do adopt the above platform as our own, and pledge ourselves to poll our full vote in support of all the candidates nominated on the ticket.

A brass band from Baddocks discoursed music during the evening. We have taken the lead and are determined to keep it. Heretofore the Democrats have been acting as it were on the defensive. We mean now to act on the aggressive, and make our opponents occupy the position we formerly held. You may rely on McKeesport doing her duty this fall. Yours, &c.,

DEMOCRAT.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

WHAT A REPUBLICAN SAYS—NEGRO GOVERNMENT A DISASTROUS FAILURE.

[New Orleans Correspondence to Chicago Tribune]

I wish to say, at the outset, that I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket (though not in this State), and that I fully believe in the principles which gave the Republican party being and success. But that which passes for Republicanism here I cannot accept, and can only regard with feelings of the greatest abhorrence. The leading principle of the great Republican party North, when it was founded, was, that there should be exact justice between man and man,—a principle ably and faithfully set forth by the Tribune at the time. But this Republican party of Louisiana has trampled under foot every principle of justice. It has

SCOUTED AT HONESTY AND INTEGRITY

it has even ignored the decencies and proprieties which mere policy suggest. It has set at naught all the maxims even of crafty politicians, and utterly defiled all the sound doctrines of statesmanship. Its pledges and promulgations of doctrine have been little better than blasphemy when compared with its practices.

Its legislation has been a mockery which would have merited nothing but ridicule had it not been so cruelly expensive. Its executive administration has been either a despotism, which absorbed all political power of a monopoly of fat offices. Its judiciary has been a support to all the other infamy.

Its elections have been the most shameless frauds. Its conventions have become little better than public auctions, where the highest bidder buys the nomination.

In the name of the people, it has well nigh destroyed the people. Professing friendship for the poor, it has robbed the rich until it has made all poor. Under pretense of elevating the weak and the degraded, it has dragged down the strong, and would consign them all to a hopeless struggle. All business, all trade, and all industry—all cities,

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	109¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118
Five-Twenties, 1862	113½
Five-Twenties, 1864	113½
Five-Twenties, 1865	113¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116
Five-Twenties, 1867	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117¾
Ten Forties	110
Ten Forties (coupons)	110¼
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	112¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	79½
Adams Express	104¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	77
American Express	60½
United States Express	66
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	144½
Erie	34¾
Erie preferred	47¾
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	93¾
Michigan Southern	75
Illinois Central	107½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾
Northwestern	37½
Northwestern preferred	86¾
Northwestern common	100¾
Rock Island	93¾
St. Paul	34¾
St. Paul preferred	55½
Toledo and Wabash	25¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65½
Fort Wayne	96
Chicago and Alton	78½
Chicago and Alton preferred	101½
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾
C. C. and I. C.	7

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	113½
Five-Twenties, 1864	113½
Five-Twenties, 1865	113¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1868	117¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	4½
Missouri	93¾
Tennessee, old	76
Tennessee, new	76
Virginia, new	73½
Virginia, old	28½
North Carolina, old	20½
North Carolina, new	10

STOCKS.

Canton	58
Western Union Telegraph	79½
Quick Silver	28½
Adams Express	104¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	76½
American Express	60½
United States Express	66
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	144½
Erie	34¾
Erie preferred	47¾
Hudson River	128
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	93¾
Michigan Southern	75
Illinois Central	107½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾
Chicago and Rock Island	93¾
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	96
Chicago and Alton	78½
Chicago and Alton preferred	101½
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾
Illinois Central	107½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93¾
Indiana Central	50¾
Pittsburgh and Erie	50¾
Union	4¾
Hartford and Erie	7
Delaware & Lackawanna	103¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, September 9, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues moderately active, at least in certain departments; for country produce there was increased activity and large sales were the result. The weather was warm. Our rivers are now lower than at any time this season. Flour—The receipts are again on the increase; the leading houses are well supplied and make no complaint of the situation; prices have undergone no change; the mills have an ample supply of choice wheat on hand and are manufacturing a very fine article of flour, which gives general satisfaction. The wheat crop this season has been one of the best grown for many years and will insure good bread. Butter—There was a steady trade demand for choice roll and previous prices were well maintained; there was no demand for any other kind. Cheese—The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have been current for some days. Bacon—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; dealers are taking hold sparingly as the prices are considered steep; the market contains an ample supply. Apples are in a measure neglected; the abundance of other fruits being no doubt the cause.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,877	Apples, bbls	25
Potatoes, bush	—	Butter, pkgs	22
Cheese, bxs	25	Corn, sks	340
Wheat, sks	510	Oats, sks	677
Ice, cake	80	Hay, bales	732
Peaches, crates	718	Bacon, tcs	16

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—The demand is improving slowly without producing any change; the rates for the various kinds are: Soda ash, refined, 4½c; common 3¼c; nitrate soda 4c; pots 8c; pearls 10c; arsenic 5c per pound.

ALES—The market could not be called very active although there was no change in prices; we quote as follows: India ale $11 00 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

APPLES—The receipts for some days have been light; the demand was also restricted as the demand for other kinds of fruit was liberal; apples were in a measure neglected; we can report sales in a small way at $1@1 50 per bbl.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Are in steady demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; we quote the former at $2 05@2 15 per gallon; the latter $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

BEANS—The demand was restricted to limited lots, merely for local purposes; we can report sales at $2@2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—There has been a falling off in the demand, the only inquiry just now being for choice lots, and as the supply of that kind is not a large one, previous prices have been fully maintained, with sales at 23@25c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we quote Hurl 9½@10¼c; green 7½@8½c; red 5½@6½c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb do $3; 1-lb do $5 50; 5-lb do $26; 10-lb boxes 40c per pound.

BAGGING—Penn mill sales were reported: 2-bushel 35c; two and a-half do 40c; three do 48c.

CHEESE—The demand was less active although prices have undergone no change; we quote N. Y. Goshen 14c; Ohio factory 13@14c; Ohio dairy 10@11c Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c; per lb.

COKE—We regret to say there has been no perceptible improvement in this article; there is but little doing; prices are nominal at $2 75@3 per ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report a steady trade demand at $7 50@8 per case.

CARBON OIL—The market was decidedly dull with plenty of sellers and few buyers, so far as prices are concerned they were weak and very unsatisfactory.

CANNED GOODS—The market was entirely devoid of animation; it is yet too early in the season for an active trade to be expected.

CRACKERS—Are in good supply; we note sales as follows; lemon biscuit 11½c; per lb; ginger snaps 12c per lb; oyster crackers 8c; soda 8c; sugar 9½@10c; butter and water 7c.

EGGS—The market was steady but not very active.

FLOUR—The market was steady, but not very active; the current rates are: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter wheat, old, $6 75@7; new do $6@6 50. Rye flour $5 75@6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $7 25@8 per bushel.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular at the following: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl $24; No. 1 mess do 25; Extra No. 1 shore, 18; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Extra No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 10; Georges codfish 6; Lake trout 7 25; White fish 7; Lake herring 5 00; Labrador herring 7 50.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand for most articles that come under this heading. Coffee as noted in our last has been neglected; prices are very uncertain; holders of round lots would like to unload; prices just now are very unsatisfactory. Sugars are firm and selling freely at quotations. The present rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24¼c; choice 23¼c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Roasted Java 38c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11c; Standard B 10⅞c; Standard extra C 10¾c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 10¼c; American extra C, 9½c; Cuba 9c; Porto Rico 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $3 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

GRAIN—The market, generally speaking, was a firm one, with a fair amount of activity, particularly in corn and oats, for which holders are demanding higher figures. We eat—we quote choice Kentucky white, $1 30@1 33; Pennsylvania and Ohio white, $1 20@1 25; do red winter, $1 14@1 16. Corn—prices have advanced; some lots are held entirely above the views of buyers. We quote shelled at 84@86c; ear has not materially changed, being quoted at 82@83c. Oats are strong and held firmly; prices tend upward. We quote prime white, 53½@55c; mixed 52@53c; Rye quiet, with not much doing. We quote nominally at 90@95c. Barley—In the absence of sales we omit figures.

HAY—With a falling off in the receipts the market was firmer; prices have an upward tendency. We quote prime Timothy, baled, $23@24 per ton; common No. 2, $20@22; from store the usual advance is asked.

MILL FEED—Dealers report a dull market. The present rates are: Bran, 90@95c per cwt; shorts, $1 25@1 30; middlings, $1 40@1 50; chopped feed unchanged; seconds, $1 20@1 30 per cwt.

POTATOES—There has been a slight falling off in the receipts; holders were asking 90@95c per bushel. Sweets—Sales Jersey at $5 50@5 75; Baltimore $4 00@4 50.

PEACHES—Trade was active with sales of choice at $2@2 25; common 50c@$1 per box.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand is improving; prices are unchanged; the card rates are as follows: Hams, canvassed, 15@15¼c; shoulders 10¼@10¾c; breakfast bacon, 15c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13½c; clear 14c; mess pork $25 per bbl. Lard—prime leaf refined, in tierces, 15¾c; ½ bbls 16¼c; buckets ⅝c; in 3 lb caddies 17c; in 5 lb do 16¾c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17½c per lb.

SEEDS—In light supply, with a good demand; clover $7 50@8; timothy $3@3 25; flax seed $2@2 10.

SALT—Steady, with sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85.

TALLOW—Is steady; country 6½@7c; city 8c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 10, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market shows weakness and depression as its distinguishing characteristics. There is not much change in crude oil, although prices are a shade lower; but refined is quoted at ¼c less for Philadelphia delivery with a corresponding decline in other transactions.

CRUDE.

United at river is quoted at $1 05; Union at river 90c; United at wells 75c; other lines for immediate shipment for 90@92½c.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

8,000 bbls United at wells.....75@77½c

REFINED.

The general feeling among refiners is that the works will be closed until the prevalence of better prices; all the refiners of this city are in favor of such a course, and meeting was held in New York yesterday to decide that question; we quote at 9@9¾c f. o. b. on cars at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined 11¼c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined—spot 11¼c; September 11½c.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is quiet with sales reported at 95c@ $1 00 per bbl. for crude delivered at the C. & P. R. R. station and 53@55c per bbl at wells.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull; we quote city make at $1 45; country $1 35.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were a shade easier. On Upper Road the market was held at $1 07@1 10c. The market at Parker's Landing was 75@77½c at the wells for United and 87½c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 5¼@5½c in bulk, and 9¼@10c in bbls; 20 degrees fire test 6¼@6½c in bulk, and 10¼@10½c in bbls.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 07½
200 bbls spot	1 07½
500 bbls spot	1 10½

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	77½c
3,000 bbls United at wells	78¼c
2,000 bbls United at wells	75c
1,000 bbls immediate shipment	83c

NEW YORK, September 9.—Closing of the 8th. The market is without any new features; bids are low with shippers indisposed to purchase while receivers are not pressing business at current prices. The nominal quotations are 4⅞c for crude in bulk; 11¾c for refined; cases 16¾@17c; naphtha 10@10½c for city. Philadelphia delivery—there is a slow demand with prices nominal; refined quoted at 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Market dull; S. W. 11¼c; crude 4¾c in bulk; cases 15½c; sales none; futures, September 11½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 9.—United 75c at wells; $1 05 at river; Union 95c at river; immediate shipments 87½@90c.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—The market opened weak with more sellers than buyers at $1 05@1 07½.

OIL CITY, September 9.—Market dull at $1 00.

ROUSEVILLE, September 9.—Market quiet and dull at 95@97½.

TIDIOUTE, September 9.—Market quiet and firm; 77½c offered.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 9.—Market dull; held at $1 00@1 05.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 10, 1874.

CATTLE.

There was a large falling off in cattle this week as compared with last fully four hundred head; among the offerings were several car loads from Chicago, St. Louis, Ohio and West Virginia. The balance was made up from the adjoining counties; as usual the bulk of the offerings consisted of common, mean stock, with medium, and a few cars of good, fat cattle; by way of variety, as we have time and again remarked, this is a poor market for any except good, fat cattle, for which at times a fair price can be obtained; then why not send that description here instead of the kind of stock this market has been flooded with for some time past; the very top price was $7 25, and but few head were in condition to demand that price; the majority of the sales were far below that figure.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 80@7 25
Extra 1,300@1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 75
Medium to good	5 80@6 00
Common to fair	4 00@5 00
Bulls	2 00@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was largely in excess of the demand, hence there was a dull market, with far more sellers than buyers, in fact by many dealers it was set down as the very worst of the season. There was a lot left over that would be driven to the Central Yards in search of a purchaser; the highest figure we heard of was $5 25 per cwt, and only a limited quantity brought that figure; sales of medium to good were reported at $4 50@5 00; common to fair $3 50@4 00; for stock sheep there was scarcely any demand and prices were altogether nominal; there were plenty of buyers, but buyers for some reason failed to put in an appearance.

LAMBS.

There was a large supply on sale; prices declined and sales were reported at $1 50@4 00 per head.

HOGS.

The demand for hogs was only moderate; the weather was too warm for activity; sales were made in a retail way at $7 50@8 50 per cwt.

CALVES.

Good calves were scarce and there was a good enquiry; sales were reported from $5 00@6 50 per head as to quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 10, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market during the week was well supplied, particularly with the medium and common grades; as usual the principal demand was for good fat cattle, neither large nor small condition being the principal object; all of that description found ready purchasers at good prices compared with what was paid for any other kind. The fact is there is a large number of cattle on sale each week that would be far better to be left at home until they could be got into suitable condition. The number offered fell short of last week; buyers had things pretty much their own way and forced the price of common cattle down good fat butchers' cattle, suitable for the Philadelphia and New York markets, were firmly held at last week's prices, and the supply being limited prices were readily obtained.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 75
Prime 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 50
Prime 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth	6 00
Good 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	5 50
Good 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	5 00
Stockers, as to quality and condition	3 50@4 00
Texas	2 50@4 00
Common grades, light	2 50@3 00
Bulls, etc	2 00@2 50

HOGS

The market for hogs has not varied much for some days although as compared with last week a decline is perceptible. The demand was scarcely so brisk; the fact is that prices for some time past have been considered steep, and buyers generally are inclined to take hold sparingly; there were but few country dealers present this week and the Yorkers took hold gently, which gave a little life to the trade for medium grades. Philadelphians are not buying anything worthy of note, and the trade with Baltimore, the usual outlet in dull times, is blocked, and upon the whole, the tone of the market, with the very limited supply, is rather weak.

The following are the rates:

PRICES.

Best hogs	$8 50
Good Yorkers	6 75@7 00
Light Yorkers	5 75@6 25
Common	5 25@5 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals were quite equal to the demand, and although prices were a little lower trade rules rather active, and all the sheep offered were disposed of at quotations. There was, however, a little drag in the sale of Jersey ewes at $1 00@2 75 per head; smooth, fat, 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool are ready sale at $5 25@5 50.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 50
Good 95 to 100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair 80@90 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common 75@80 lbs	3 50@4 00

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Customs receipts $463,000. Treasury disbursements $64,000. Sterling lower at 484@484½ for sixty days and 486½@487 for sight. Money loaned at 2@2½ per cent. Prime discounts, short date, 5@6 per cent.

Gold opened and closed at 9¾, with a few sales at 109⅞. Carrying rates 1½. Borrowing flat at 2 per cent. State bonds quiets and strong. Railroad bonds and Governments firm.

Stocks were irregular at first board. An advance was made of ¼@1¼ per cent., but the market reacted at the close ¼@¾ from the highest prices, with heavier dealings than usual in the high priced stocks. Among the sales were 27,500 shares Western Union, 12,000 shares Pacific Mail, 19,000 New York Central, 28,000 Lake Shore, 85,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Rock Island and 13,000 Wabash. The Government sent to the Europern Syndicate today a further instalment of nine millions new fives.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton weak and irregular; sales 970 bales at 16⅞@17¼c; futures closed barely steady; sales 22,200 bales; September 15 9-10@19-32; October 15 3-32@3-16; November 15 3-32; December 15¼; May 15 7-32; February 15 15-32@½; March 15@3-16; April 16@16 1-16. Flour—receipts 16,200 barrels; little better demand and prices unchanged. Wheat—receipts 35,600 bushels; shade firmer and in better demand; $1 12@1 13 No 3 spring; $1 15@1 17½ No 2 Chicago; $1 17@1 18 No 2 Northwest; $1 21 No 2 Minnesota store; 1 22@1 23 No 2 Milwaukee. Rye quiet; new 88@93c. Barley nominal. Mait more active; western $1 25. Corn—receipts 2,800 bushels; scarce higher; western mixed 93c; store 96@96½c. Oats firmer and active; receipts 12,000 bushels; mixed western 64@67c; white 66@68½c. Hay, hops, coffee and rice unchanged. Sugar firm and in fair demand at 8¼@8¾c; prime 8⅝c. Molasses dull and in limited demand. Petroleum dull crude 4¾c; refined 11½c. Turpentine steady at 33½@34c. Eggs steady; western 18@19c. Pork heavy $22@25. Beef quiet. Ontmeats quiet; middles active at 12¼@12½c. Lard lower; prime steam 14¼c. Butter—western firm 22@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Rosin steady; strined $2 25@2 30. Whisky lower $1 07½@1 08.

DRY GOODS.

Jobbing branches are active in nearly all departments, but the package trade was sluggish. The market for cotton goods is quiet with a good demand for cotton flannels and Cheviot shirtings. Prices are nominally unchanged. Prints are jobbing freely, but the package demand for side bands has slackened. Wool flannels and worsted coatings are in fair request. Foreign good were sold largely in auction rooms at fair prices. Utica nonpareil bleached cottons are now 16½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 50; No. 2, 95@95¼c spot; 95c seller Sept.; 93⅝ seller October; No. 3, 92@93c. Corn active, especially for spot; No. 2 mixed 75¾c; 70c spot; 74¾c seller September; 73¾c seller October. Oats—demand active, and prices advanced; No. 2 48c cash; 47¼c seller September; 46c seller October; rejected 45@45c. Rye, steady, moderate demand at 81@82. Barley—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 98@$1 spot; 93c, seller Sept. No. 3 83@84c. Pork steady and in moderate demand $23 spot; 17¾@17½ seller year. Lard dull and nominal at 14¾c cash; 11¾c seller year. Bulkmeats—demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 9¾c; clear 12¼c packed. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand at $1 01. On open board this P. M., wheat closed higher; 95¾c seller September; 94c seller October. Corn 75c seller September; 74c seller October. Oats 47¾c seller September; 46¾c seller October.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; red $1 05@1 10; white $1 15@1 20. Corn firm at 79@80c. Oats firm at 46@52c. Rye firm at 92c. Barley steady. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 16c. Butter and cheese steady with a moderate demand. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—demand active and prices advanced at 9, 13¾@14c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 10½@10¾c; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¼@15¾c. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm at $1 00.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, September 8.—The wool market was steady and firm with a good demand from manufacturers. Full prices are readily obtained for all straight lots of fleeces. Combing and delaine selections, superior and extra pulled new clip and western fleeces are passing rapidly into the hands of manufacturers. A firm and gradually advancing market is expected the next four months. Sales are made at 52@60c. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, including double extra 55@56c; treble extra and above 60c; Michigan fleeces in demand. Sales 50@52c; combing and delaine fleeces 57@62c; washed 42@45c; unchanged superior and extra pulled 50@55c; lamps, superior 42@48c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1 25; No. 2, $1 23. Corn excited at 88@89c. Oats steady at 62c. Rye firm at 92@96c. Mess Pork dull at $23 50. Bacon active at 10½c, 10¾c, 14¾c and 15c; sugar-cured hams 14@16c. Lard dull at 15c. Butter firm at 23@26c. Coffee dull at 15¾@19c. Petroleum firm at 4¾@4¾c, with small sales. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 07.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—Clover seed $10@10 50; flax seed $2. Flour in fair demand; superfine $3 50@4; extra $4@4 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 20@1 21. Corn in good demand at 90c. Oats held firmly at 59@60c. Pork $24@24 25. Smoked hams 15@16c; do sides 13¼@14c; do shoulders 10¼@10½c. Lard steady at 14¾@15c. Petroleum steady; refined 11¾@11¾c; crude 8@8¼c, n barrels. Whisky held at $1 08.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, September 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fairand market firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 18; No. 3 $1 12; No. 1 white Michigan $1 14; extra do $1 18@1 18½; amber $1 08¾@1 08¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 80c; seller September 78¾c; seller October 78¼c; low mixed, 79c; yellow 80c; Michigan 79c. Oats firm and 2@3c higher; No. 1 52c; No. 2 50c; Michigan 50c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Cotton, flour and barley unchanged. Corn firm at 75½c. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1 06. Oats active; No. 2, 50@50½c. Rye firm at 90c. Whisky firm at $1 01. Pork firm at $24. Bacon strong at 10½, 10¾, 15@15½c. Lard unchanged. Hogs dull; stockers 3½@4¾c; butchers 7@7½c. Cattle unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, September 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 03; No. 2, 98c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2 44½@47c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed 75½c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 84½@85c. Barley scarce and advanced; No. 2 seller September $1 02; No. 3, 85c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—Cotton, flour, grain and pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 10¾, 14¾, 15@15½c. Bulk meats firm at 9¼, 13¾@14¼c. Lard 12½c. Whisky $1. Bagging 2 pound Kentucky hemp at 14@14½c; flax and jute as to weight 14½@15c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—Cotton quiet at 14@15c. Flour quiet at $4 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 62@65c. Lard 16¼c. Bacon, shoulders 11c; sides 15@15½; s. c. hams 16c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, September 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1 20½; No. 1 $1 14½; amber $1 09. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 80c. Oats firm at 48½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—Flour quiet at $3 50@6 65. Wheat 90c, $1, 1 08@1 10. Corn active at 68@70c. Oats 43@47c. Rye active at 80@85c. Barley 90@95c. Cut meats 9, 9¼, 13½@13¾c. Bacon 10, 14½@15c. Hogs firm at 6@6¼c; killed $12 10.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 15¾c. Flour dull at $3¾@7½. Corn firm at 93@95c. Lard dull but unchanged. Bacon active at 10½, 10¾, 15¼ 15⅞c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, September 9.—Wheat dull at $1 08@1 12. Corn in demand at 79@83c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Petroleum quiet; standard white 9¼@9¾c; Ohio State test 11¼@11¾c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, September 9.—Wheat dull; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1 24; old No. 1 white Michigan $1 30. Corn firm at 86c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, September 9.—Consols for money 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 96; Erie 32¼; preferred 52.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per ent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £124,000.

Refined Petroleum 8¾d. Tallow 41s 6d. Linseed Oil 26s. Spirits Turpentine 23s 6d.

PARIS, September 9.—Rentes 64 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton is steady; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 3,500 bales American.

Breadstuffs quiet; red western spring wheat 8s 10d@9s 6d; red 9s@9s 9d. Corn 34s. Bacon—54s 6d long clear; 56s 6d short clear. Refined Petroleum 9¼d@10d; spirits 11d. Reef 95s. Cheese, best grades American fine, 63s 6d. Lard 62s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days were 29,000 quarters, of which 26,000 were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and not quotably lower.

ANTWERP, September 9.—Petroleum 5d; Pale American 25½d.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 10, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	16@17c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	10@12½c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Gooseberries, per quart	10c
Watermelons	20@40c
Pears, per ¼ pk	15c
Blackberries, per qt	15c
Peaches, per ¼ pk	20c
Huckleberries, per qt	20c

VEGETABLES

New Potatoes, per peck	20@25c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	10@15c
Turnips, per ¼ peck	20c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	15c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Corn, per doz	25c
Cucumbers	5c
Tomatoes, per ¼ pk	20c
Sweet potatoes, per ¼ pk	40c
Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Plums, per quart	20c
Egg Plant	15@25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	30@35c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	25c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	15@18c
Cheese, per lb	14@15c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	13@14c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	30

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 10, 1874

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC

Per keg

10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$3 35
8d and 9d " " "	3 60
6d and 7d " " "	3 85
4d and 5d nails	4 10
3d nails	4 85
2d nails	6 10

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$6 35	Clinch nails	$5 10
2d	7 10	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	3 60
10d to 30d	4 10	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	4 35	¾ inch	7 10
6d and 7d	4 60	⅝ inch	6 35
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 85
10d to 30d	5 50	1¼ inch	5 10
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	4 85
6d	6 00	1¾ inch	4 35
4d	6 25	1½ inch	4 10

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼ inch $9 00.
" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per lb advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d per keg	$10 10
Tinned, 4d per keg	9 10
Copper, all sizes, per lb	50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS:—Less 12½c per keg, sixty days: 2 per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

The bar iron men held a meeting yesterday and decided to make no alteration in the present prices, but adhere to card rates.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 10, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 03@1 05	

CARPETS.

We are now showing the first receipts of our **NEW FALL STOCK.** *They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices than have been known in this market for a long time. Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our stock.*

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

28 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 10, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.